FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 AUGUST 1985

Lebanon

NUF Program — The program of the National Union Front (NUF), broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio following the 6 August NUF conference at Shtawrah, calls for a "democratic national solution" to the Lebanese crisis that rejects all forms of division along sectarian or religious lines. Stressing the need for a new constitution and an end to "one-party rule," the program says the prime minister should be chosen by the Chamber of Deputies, which must be elected under a new electoral law ensuring proportional representation. The army should be reconstructed, removed from internal political disputes, and guided toward an "ideology of combat against the Zionist enemy." Lebanon's special relationship with Syria should acquire a "legal basis" through bilateral agreements in defense, security, foreign policy, education, and the economy. As for relations with the Palestinians, the NUF condemned the PLO-Jordanian agreement, adding that the Damascus agreement of 17 June 1985 is the suitable basis for organizing relations between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Suicide Attack — Although IDF radio indicated that a 6 August suicide attack in Hasbayya caused little damage, a Lebanese National Resistance Front communique broadcast by Beirut radio claimed that the explosion "completely destroyed" its target, a building used by Israeli and army of southern Lebanon (ASL) personnel.

Arab Summit

Reporting the arrival of Arab leaders in Morocco to attend the emergency Arab summit conference, Rabat radio noted that eight states and the PLO are represented by heads of state or their equivalent, while Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the YAR, Oman, and Tunisia are represented at ministerial level. An official Libyan source cited by KUNA confirmed that Libya will not attend the summit, according to Kuwait radio. Meanwhile, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio confirmed that the PLO and Jordan have agreed not to present their joint agreement to the emergency summit.

Israel

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir warned Jordan that it must remove "terrorist" bases in Jordan, Jerusalem radio reported, though he added this does not indicate Israel is about to take any military steps. Meanwhile, Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon said the United States should convince King Husayn to get rid of terrorist bases, the radio reported.

Regarding the government's security policy, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told IDF radio that more use of administrative detentions will be made if the need arises, and the punitive measure of deportation cannot be ruled out.

Egypt

The Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' reported that Egyptian security authorities have seized a ship loaded with arms inside Egyptian territorial waters. The paper noted that investigations are taking place in great secrecy in order to safeguard Egypt's relations with some Arab countries which are feared to be involved in the operation.

Sudan

Government forces destroyed a rebel camp in the south and killed 149 "outlaws," SUNA reported. Meanwhile, Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) forces attacked a village 50 miles south of the provincial capital of South Kordafan and inflicted 43 casualties, an official source of the government's armed forces told SUNA. In another development, Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah said a military helicopter was hit from the ground by SPLA forces when flying from Juba to Bor 3 August, SUNA reported. One person was injured and the plane was forced to return to Juba.

Iran

On the upcoming presidential elections, Tehran radio carried an election speech by Asgar-Owladi Mosalman, one of three candidates vying for the presidency. He said the war should continue until Saddam Husayn is defeated and efforts should be made to fully implement the Constitution.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces killed 115 enemy troops during fighting on the northern fronts, according to a military report cited by Tehran radio, while another report by the radio said an Iraqi offensive in Hawr al-Hawizah was crushed.

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Leaders Continue To Arrive for Casablanca Summit

Rabat Lists Arrivals

LD062021 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Correspondent's dispatch from Casablanca]

[Excerpts] All the Arab leaders, or those who represent them, arrived today in Morocco to attend the extraordinary Arab session which begins tomorrow. [Passage indistinct] Mohammd V International Airport, Mr Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister, who is to represent Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba in the work of the extraordinary summit.

So the kings, presidents, and princes who have arrived in the commercial capital are: Mr Hassan Gouled, president of Djibouti; Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar; Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee; Mr Mohamed Siad Barre, president of Somalia; General Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council; Colonel Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Mauritanian CMSN; King Husayn ibn Talal, king of Jordan; Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain; Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE. Also arriving in Morocco this evening to participate in the work of the extraordinary Arab summit were: Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council; Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister of YAR; His Royal Highness Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Mr Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs of Oman. These officials were received at Mohamed V International Airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed.

It is known that Kuwait is represented at the summit by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, who has been in Morocco since the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers.

King Husayn, Delegation Arrive

JN061718 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn arrived in Casablanca this evening to participate in the emergency Arab summit which will begin tomorrow. His Majesty King Hassan II received King Husayn as he arrived at Muhammad V Airport.

King Husayn is accompanied by an official delegation consisting of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, House Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz, Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Chief Chamberlain His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd.

Saudi Official's Statement

LD062332 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2230 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard,arrived at the Mohamed V International Airport last night. On his arrival in Casablanca to attend the extraordinary summit, his royal highness delivered the following statement:

It pleases me, on the occasion of the summit which was called for by His Majesty brother King Hassan II, to salute the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco, the king, government and people, and to express my deep gratitude for the hospitality extended to us.

It also pleases me to convey to his majesty the greetings of his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his wishes that this conference will greatly benefit the Arab nation with all its countries and peoples, and that all the Arab leaders will be able to go forward to fulfill all the aspirations of our peoples in their actions and aims.

There is no doubt that our meetings, especially in these circumstances, is the clearest evidence of the vitality of the Arab nation and the collective deep feelings and great perception and joint will and ability to deal with regional and international changes. This opens for us the widest doors of optimism and hope that we will all rise over the temporary disputes. In this we rely on God, and therefore on love, patience and hard work in order to get over any situation or circumstances which might constitute an obstacle in our way toward the fulfillment of the aspirations of our nation. We all completely believe that men come and go, but their actions remain.

Bahraini Amir's Statement

GF070542 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The Arab world is facing serious challenges which must be met by a unified response, said H.H. the Amir last night.

It is only through united efforts that peace and security can be restored to the Middle East, he added on arrival in Casablanca for the extraordinary Arab summit.

Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah also said he hoped the summit would approve positive and collective resolutions aimed at securing a just peace in the region.

He believed the Arab nation is passing through a particularly important stage.

The amir was received at Casablanca airport by King Hassan of Morocco, Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani, Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi and a number of top officials.

The amir said he was very pleased the summit was being held in Morocco, one of the major countries that had enriched Arab and Islamic civilisation.

He thanked King Hassan for the efforts he had exerted in arranging the conference.

H.H. the Amir yesterday in Casablanca received the Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al-Sabah and exchanged views on the issues included on the Arab summit agenda.

The meeting was attended by both the Bahraini foreign minister and chairman of the Amiri Court.

Arab Leaders Hold Consultations in Casablanca
GF070801 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The extraordinary Arab summit will begin in Casablanca today. Kings, princes, and leaders of Arab countries and their delegations are attending. Discussions will focus on two principal issues: the Palestinian question and the clearing of Arab differences.

Arab leaders held bilateral meetings and consultations to discuss the issues prior to the extraordinary Arab summit. Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah met last night with Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. He also met with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, and with King Husayn of Jordan.

UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan met with Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and Iraqi deputy prime minister, leader of the Iraqi delegation to the extraordinary summit; and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, leader of Kuwait's delegation to the extraordinary summit.

Yesterday Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi conversed by telephone with King Hassan II of Morocco. No information has been reported on the contents of the conversation.

Ramadan Meets Husayn, 'Arafat
JN062034 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2008 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 6 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met in Casablanca this evening with a number of the Arab kings and presidents participating in the emergency Arab summit.

He visited Jordanian King Husayn in his residence. During the meeting, which was attended by the Jordanian prime minister and Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi foreign minister and deputy prime minister, they discussed the situation in the Arab nation. The two sides stressed the importance of Arab meetings at the summit level in order to support Arab soldiarity and strengthen the joint Arab action. King Husayn and Taha expressed heir satisfaction at the participation of the majority of Arab countries in the emergency Arab summit in order to discuss the critical Arab situation.

He also visited UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan at his residence. The two Arab officials discussed issues pertaining to the Arab summit agenda and the Arab situation. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, foreign minister and deputy prime minister, and a number of the ministers accompanying the UAE president.

Taha Yasin Ramadan also visited PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at his residence in Casablanca. They discussed the Arab situation and stressed the need to make the Arab summit a success and to reach sound decisions to bolster joint Arab action. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, foreign minister and deputy prime minister; Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department; and Jamal al-Surani, PLO Executive Committee member.

Husayn Meets Arab Leaders
JN070655 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Immediately after his arrival in Casablanca last night, His Majesty King Husayn began meetings and contacts with his brothers the Arab leaders. Talks focused on topics the emergency summit will discuss and means of achieving the success of the summit, including enabling the Arab nation to confront threats and challenges and to achieve its higher interests and pan-Arab objectives.

His Majesty King Husayn received at his place of residence in Casablanca Bahraini Amir 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. The meeting was attend on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. On the Bahraini side, the meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Prime Minister's adviser Mahmud Ahmad al-'Alawi, and Yusuf al-Hamad al-Dawsari, chief of the Amir's Office.

His majesty also received Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and Iraqi first deputy prime minister. The meeting was attended by Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister, and Tariq 'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and Iraqi foreign minister.

His Majesty also received Qatari Amir Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah attended the meeting. On the Qatari side, the meeting was attended by Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah, minister of finance and oil; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Hasan Kamil, the amir's adviser; 'Isa al-Kawwari, minister of information; and Jasim Jamal, the Qatari ambassador to Morocco.

His Majesty King Husayn also received Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, Omani deputy prime minister for legal affairs and head of the Omani delegation. Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah attended the meeting. On the Omani side, the meeting was attended by Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Omani ambassador in Morocco.

His Majesty King Husayn received last night PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by the prime minister, the senate president,

the speaker of the House of Representatives, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, and the foreign minister. On the Palestinian side, the meeting was attended by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department; Jamal al-Surani and Jawid al-Ghusayn, PLO Executive Committee members; and Wajih Qasim, head of the PLO office in Morocco.

Husayn Meets Hassan II
JN070657 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca — His Majesty King Husayn and Moroccan King Hassan II held a meeting at the Royal Palace in Casablanca last night. The meeting was interrupted by a working dinner. Attending the meeting and the working dinner were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah. PLO Executive Comittee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and a number of PLO officials also attended.

Saudi Official Meets Ramadan
GF070700 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, received in Casablanca last night Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and Iraqi first deputy prime minister. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Ahmad Zaki Yamani, petroleum and mineral affairs minister; 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Tuwajari, assistant deputy commander of the National Guard; and Nasir al-Rashid, chief of the crown prince's office. Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, also attended the meeting.

Saudi Meets Arab Officials
GF070727 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz visited UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan in Casablanca last night. The UAE president leads his country's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit which begins today.

Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz also visited Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah in Casablanca last night.

Reportage on Arab Summit Participation, Issues

KUNA: Libya Not To Participate
GF070634 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] KUNA has quoted an official Libyan source in Casablanca as saying that Libya will not participate in the summit. A senior Moroccan official stated that Ahmad al-Shahati, head of the Libyan delegation to the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers, left Casablanca yesterday. The remaining members of the delegation, however, are still in Morocco.

PLO-Jordanian Agreement
JN061736 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Our correspondent has said that the PLO and Jordan have agreed not to present the issue of the Palestinian-Jordanian joint agreement to the emergency summit. If any Arab party asks that the agreement be discussed, however, the PLO and Jordan will give a specific complete answer about the agreement and its bases and dimensions.

Our correspondent has learned that there is a Jordanian-Iraqi working paper regarding the bylaws of the Arab summit conference. The working paper is aimed at ending obstacles that prevent Arab summits because of some members' opposition.

Egypt's Arab League Role
LD051802 Kuwait KUNA in English 1722 GMT 5 Aug 85

[By Jassem Arti]

[Text] Rabat, Aug 5 (KUNA) — The issue of the return of Egypt to the Arab league will be actively discussed by the upcoming extraordinary Arab summit due to be held here next Wednesday.

An official source told KUNA that Iraq and Jordan are the most enthusiastic advocators of the return of Egypt to the Arab fold.

The source ruled out the possibility of discussing the issue of amending the Arab League charter by the extra-ordinary summit saying such an issue could not be discussed by an extra-ordinary session.

The source predicted that the summit would not take a decision on the return of Egypt to the League but would give the Arab member states the green light to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt.

The source also predicted that the summit conference would discuss the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement concluded last February 11 on joint approach toward a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian crisis.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli Patrol in Lebanon
JN061752 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces detonated remote-controlled high-explosive charges under a Zionist military patrol on the Dayr Mimas road within what the occupation forces call the security belt in southern Lebanon yesterday. A jeep was destroyed, another was damaged, and the occupants were either killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the oepration but, as usual, declined to mention its losses. It said that its forces besieged the area and launched a

large-scale search-and-arrest campaign to find the heroes of the joint forces, but without success.

Operations Inside 'Occupied Homeland' Outlined

GF070519 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces stated the following:

1. On 4 August, our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied homeland attacked an enemy military vehicle traveling on the road stretching from east of 'Adasan to east of the city of Khan Yunus, in the Gaza Strip. The vehicle was destroyed and its driver killed. Immediately after the operation, a large number of enemy army forces and border guards cordoned off the area, then continued their search-and-arrest campaign until the morning of 5 August.

2. One of our revolutionaries inflicted heavy injuries on a Zionist soldier guarding one of the roads in Jerusalem. The soldier was transferred to a hospital in critical condition on 5 August.

3. On the morning of 5 August, one of our revolutionaries threw an incendiary bomb at an enemy military vehicle parked on Amal Street in Khan Yunus. The explosion caused the vehicle to burn. The occupation forces launched an arrest campaign against a number of Palestinian citizens accused of being involved with the operation.

Also, a Zionist car was stoned yesterday as it passed along the main street between Ramallah and Nabulus before the Al-Jalazun camp on the West Bank. The Zionist enemy radio claimed that no one was injured but reported that the front window of the car was destroyed.

PLO Radio Details Anti-Israeli Fedayeen Activities

JN041715 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1614 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

On the instructions of the revolution command, one of our combat groups used machineguns to attack a Zionist military vehicle on the road between the Ramat Yishay settlement and the (Hatsolim) kibbutz in the Marj ibn 'Amir area inside our occupied land the day before yesterday. A number of Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but, as usual, declined to mention losses. The radio said that its forces rushed to and cordoned off the operation area, launched large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connections with the operation.

Our combat group then moved outside the operation area successfully. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

KUWAIT

Company Cancels Plans to Buy Oil Tankers

GF061650 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Aug 85 P 13

[Text] Kuwait has called off plans to purchase six crude oil tankers, but still aims to buy six vessels specially designed to transport oil products, at a cost of $120 million, a top executive of the Kuwaiti Oil Tankers (KOTC) Company said yesterday.

The chairman of the KOTC, 'Abd al-Fattah al-Badr, said that Kuwait Petroleum Corporation (KPC) quashed the plan to buy the six crude oil tankers, each with a capacity of 150,000 tons, prompted by the company's intention to "invest in a foreign oil project, which was under discussion in the past two months".

Al-Badr did not reveal the identity of these investments, however he said "KPC's did not succeed in concluding the foreign oil investment, therefore there was no need to buy this kind of tanker.

KOTC is one of the companies owned by the KPC which was established in 1981 with a KD2.5 billion capital.

Al-Badr said that the company would buy six oil vessels to carry oil products. The capacity of three of those ships is 120,000 tons each, while capacity of each of the others is 35,000 tons.

He said that the cost of these ships was around $120 million.

The Kuwaiti official said that the company was studying tenders by eight international companies to construct the tankers.

He said that a tender would go to one of those companies by early September, after a dock to build these tankers, was selected.

He said that the tankers would meet the needs of KPC to transport its oil products to foreign markets.

KOTC currently owns a fleet that includes seven crude oil tankers and 15 oil products tankers, the capacity of which ranges between 28,000 and 80,000 tons. It also has a giant tanker with a capacity of 290,000 tons, to carry oil products.

ARAB TIMES Editorial on Casablanca Summit

GF061310 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Aug 85 p 6

[Editorial by Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Save the Kisses Until After the Decisions"]

[Text] There are similarities in the circumstances in which the Arab summit at Casablanca will be held and those at the time of the 1978 Arab summit at Baghdad.

At that time, Arabs saw that Egypt had crossed the "red line" by going against their wishes and punished it with a harsh boycott. They maintained this attitude until they realised that not everything is as it seems, and then began treating Egypt more reasonably and re-evaluating their relations with Cairo.

Since then, some Arab states have themselves crossed "the red line," either in relation to the Arab defence pact or in their evaluation of the political position of Arabs. In both cases, these states have violated the Arab "red line."

During this present summit, the Arabs should deal with those who have crossed this red line in the same way that they dealt with Egypt in 1978.

The situation may be different and the steps taken different, but this should not lead to disputes among the participating Arab leaders.

Arabs have seen with their own eyes the results of past events: Israel withdrew from Egypt to enter Lebanon, while the Palestinians were sent far away to a position which prevents them from affecting Israel.

Yes, the positions may be different at this summit because there are some who do not wish to see even minimum Arab solidarity. And there are others who export terrorism to the Arab world or who support it.

These negative aspects will be reflected in the attitudes of those who meet at Casablanca, but they should limit their responses, otherwise the meeting will turn into merely an exchange of kisses.

The present Arab stage requires a frank reassessment. Arab money has been spent for unsuitable purposes, inter-Arab effort has been frozen for three years, and the Arab picture abroad does not inspire confidence and respect because the Arabs hold differing and disputed ideologies.

The type of cooperation among West European countries, which differ in language, traditions and customs, for example, should exist among Arab countries, which have the advantages of one language and the same customs and traditions.

This can be achieved in Casablanca if the wise people attending it decide to deal firmly with those accustomed to terrorising them. It is easy to confront terrorism if the proper decisions are taken.

Nobody will die before his time and nobody will escape punishment for his misdeeds, even if he is lucky once or twice.

At present, Arab political, social and financial efforts are too scattered and ineffectual because of the nature of relations between Arab states.

These relations are too often aggressive and based on enmity, and the reasons are not national ones. The relations are simply reflections of the personal hatreds of some leaders who think that authority means domination, force means killing, that politics is the art of lying, and that diplomacy is the art of killing innocent people and then going to their funerals.

There are big similarities between today and yesterday, but with a difference.

Egypt faced a painful boycott by other Arabs, and a boycott is now expected against those who have greatly harmed vital Arab causes.

Arabs everywhere are looking for measures to put an end to these malpractices.

Arabs are worried that if such measures are not taken, they will wake up one day to find international fleets on their doorsteps, because the powers that sent them believed that the Arabs were not fit to rule themselves and should hence be governed by mandate.

Briefs

Cultural Agreement With Syria — Damascus, Aug 3 (KUNA) — A program for the implementation of a cultural agreement between Kuwait and Syria was endorsed here Saturday by Kuwait's Ambassador 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Kandari and Syrian Education Ministry Under Secretary Eid Abdou. Under the program, Kuwait will stage a cultural week in Syria and organize Kuwaiti books exhibition before the agreement goes into renewal in [date indistinct]. The agreement stipulates cooperation between the two Arab countries in fields of education, culture and mass media through the exchange of expertise. [Text] *[Kuwait KUNA in English 1325 GMT 3 Aug 85 LD]*

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince 'Abd al-'Aziz Leaves for Morocco

GF061316 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, left Jeddah for Morocco today leading the kingdom's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in Casablanca on Wednesday. His royal highness was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Mecca; their royal highnesses the princes, their highnesses the ministers and senior civil and military officials. May God protect his royal highness in his travel.

It should be noted that the kingdom's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit conference includes His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; His Excellency 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Tuwayjri, assistant deputy commander of the National Guard; His Highness Nasir al-Rajhi, chief of the crown prince's court; His Excellency 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjri, adviser to the crown prince's court; His Excellency Hamad Salih al-Humudi, chief of private affairs; and Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman al-Tubayshi, under secretary for royal protocol.

Riyadh Radio Previews Arab Summit Conference

LD062227 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has expressed his good wishes for the emergency Arab summit to produce the expected results of whatever is good for the Arab nation and its causes.

The exchange of opinion and dialogue are a healthy phenomenon that lead to the formulation of more capable, more effective, and more influential decisions. The leaders are the group that is capable of making the decision on the basis of wise dealing with the possible and the impossible in order to make possible the definition of objectives and the means to achieve them. One aspect of the work of leadership is the classification of solutions and their alternatives within the time framework.

Regardless of the fact that the problems which faced and which are still facing the Arab nation are connected in their entirety with pressures from outside, the Arabs seeking to force them to deal with a de facto situation as an available and only situation — a matter which makes the Arab capability of facing up to the challenge a collective and comprehensive responsibility, because the enemy does not differentiate between one Arab country and another but rather puts them all at the same level of hostility. [sentence as heard]

From this reality the emergency Arab summit meeting in Morocco comes at the right time as the attempts to weaken the Arab position in facing the enemies have reached their peak, because this confrontation represents a fateful struggle and a struggle of cultures. The Arab division and the different stances of the Arab capitals will inevitably allow the enemy to score more victories. This in fact is what one of Israel's military leaders expressed when he said that Israel is enjoying its best strategic situation. This is a clear sign that as much as the Arab divisions increase so does the power of their enemy.

What does indicate that the Arabs are determined to confront the challenge is the affirmation of Arab League sources that one of the major tasks of the Arab summit is the operation of purifying the Arab atmosphere. This is the wish of every honest Arab, and it is what His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said to the cabinet meeting last night when he expressed his good wishes that the conference will produce the expected results of whatever is of benefit to the Arab nation and its causes. And these are wishes from a heart that overflows with true love and a sense of responsibility toward the protection of the Arab destiny and the fates of the Arab nation.

Cabinet Discusses Arab Situation, OPEC

GF061052 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired yesterday's session of the Council of Ministers. Following the session, Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir made a statement to media correspondents. He said: At the outset of the meeting, his majesty the king discussed with the council Arab issues and the

current political positions prevailing in the Arab arena in light of the conditions experienced by the region on the eve of the convocation of the Arab summit to be held in Casablanca, in the fraternal Moroccan kingdom. His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, will participate in the summit and lead the Saudi delegation on behalf of his majesty the king.

His excellency the information minister added that the council then discussed a number of economic issues, foremost of which was the issue of Saudi petroleum. His majesty apprised the council on the contacts held and the instructions he made to his excellency the petroleum and mineral resources minister during the recent OPEC meetings in Geneva. His Highness Ahmad Zaki Yamani explained to the council the resolutions issued by OPEC at the conclusion of its meetings in Geneva, and gave a brief report on the current conditions of the markets and the future views of this vital and major source of income on which the budget of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia counts.

Industry Minister on Economic Situation
GF061336 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 6 Aug 85 P 11

[Text] Riyadh — 'abd al-'aziz al-Zamil, Saudi minister of industry and electricity, has asserted that the general economic conditions in the kingdom are still "good" and the economy is "strong and one of the best according to all known standards."

In a statement published here in the daily *ARAB NEWS* the minister described what the economy was currently experiencing as a "cycle or phase" which required "adaptation."

The current oil situation, he said, had affected the economy. "After all, one cannot believe that a 50 per cent reduction in state revenues will not affect expenditure, demand and general economic activities. However, the kingdom has had many years of growth and development, during which the oil wealth was utilised to build a strong and modern infrastructure and provide the necessary environment for a healthy economy", Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil said.

Underlining the importance of the oil sector, the minister noted that oil revenues had financed the kingdom's massive expenditure and led to its current economic prosperity.

Possessing about a quarter of the world's oil deposits, Saudi Arabia was the largest holder and exporter of oil, with reserves exceeding 180 billion barrels. This should give the kingdom a $5.4 trillion holding, assuming an average of $30 per barrel price over the life of these reserves, or, a century of oil, assuming a five million bpd rate of extraction, he said.

On industries and the government's support to the private sector, the minister said since the early stages of development, there had been an emphasis on the industrial sector, as businessmen were encouraged and offered various incentives to produce at home.

Moreover, two ultra modern industrial cities were built in Yanbu' and Al-Jubayl to host a complex of capital-intensive industries and utilise the kingdom's oil and gas resources.

The two cities would be handed over to the private sector, which, by taking advantage of the raw materials produced by the basic industrial and petrochemical complexes, would produce more refined products.

Referring to the government's achievements, Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil said: "besides providing a very expensive infrastructure and entering the market as the largest demand force for goods and services, the government has also facilitated and provided credits, advice, grants, subsidies and protected industry and agriculture".

He said the Saudi Industrial Development Fund, which had financed about 1,000 projects at a total cost of over $10 billion, was one of the most important of the government's initiatives.

These steps, combined with the creditable performance of the private sector, had led to the establishment of about 2,000 national industries, with a total of $4 billion worth of production in 1983.

Official Reports Number of Pilgrimage Arrivals
GF061056 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 6 Aug (SPA) — The total number of pilgrims who have so far arrived in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is 190,706. Major General Fahd al-Sharif, director general of the passports department, noted that 167,700 arrived by air, 12,587 arrived by sea, and 10,419 arrived by land.

UAE

President, Delegation Leave for Casablanca
GF061010 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpt] His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the state, left the UAE today for the fraternal Moroccan Kingdom. He will take part in the extraordinary Arab summit which is scheduled to open its sessions in Casablanca tomorrow, Wednesday.

Increase in 1984 Trade Surplus Registered
GF041148 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 2 Aug 85 p 11

[Text] The UAE's trade surplus rose by Dh4.9 billion in 1984 over the previous year as exports went up and there was a sharp fall in imports.

The balance of trade went up from Dh28.3 billion in 1983 to Dh33.2 billion in 1984. The value of exports rose from Dh59.5 billion in 1983 to Dh60.1 billion last year, and imports fell from Dh31 billion to Dh25.8 billion.

The figures have been provided by the Ministry of Planning in a major review of the economy presented to the Cabinet. The report covers the 1975-85 period, and the year 1984 has been covered in detail.

The report also suggested how the situation could be improved by government action in specific and general areas.

The favorable trade figures were due to both international and local reasons, the report said. While on the one hand the world economy improved the country saw the start of developing a regional approach to trade.

Various government initiatives such as enacting laws covering trade and economy, greater organisation in administration and the creation of new government organisations, had resulted in economic improvements.

The effective role of the public budget had its salutory effects on the economy as had payments to the private sector. "The period of 1980 to 1985 saw careful development in a wide variety of fields," it said.

The report noted an increase in the local production of goods which created both greater local income and developed the non-oil economy of the country.

The report picked out agriculture, industry, and water and electricity as the main areas of non-oil expansion, while noting that the expansion in the oil sector was a significant factor in the country's economic success.

The strength of the dirham against many foreign currencies also helped to boost the trade surplus. The strength of the dollar pushed the value of the dirham up, making imports from Europe and Japan cheaper than they otherwise would have been. At the same time, both government and private sector consumption also decreased.

The report suggested conservation of oil reserves, greater attention to regional economic development in the future.

The steps suggested are:

— Conservation of the country's gas and oil reserves to extend their life. This is a vital investment for the future, and an organised exploration programme covering all the emirates should be instituted.

— The use of government funds to keep the oil sector active and to link government's expenses in that sector to oil revenue.

— Support for the Central Bank.

— Support for the private sector to increase its income and investment.

— Implementation of economic and social laws.

— Continuation of efforts to develop national goods.

— Giving greater importance to regional development.

— More steps to coordinate the activities of federal and emirate governments.

— Work to develop the administration of the states.

— An outline of the aims of the state's development, and how they can be achieved in (a) raising the standard of living, (b) gradual decrease in credit given to crude oil buyers from the UAE and (c) development of new revenue sources.

Briefs

Population Statistics — The annual rate of population growth decreased from 13.2 percent in the second half of the last decade to 4.3 percent in 1980-84. A statement by the Ministry of Planning said that the country's population increased by 3.1 percent, to 1.23 million people, from 1983 to 1984. [Summary] [*Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 1 Aug 85 p 1 GF*]

Infiltraters Arrested — Dubayy — Dubayy civil court has ordered the arrest and the deportation of 13 Iranian infiltraters who illegally arrived in the country. [Excerpt] [*Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 4 Aug 85 p 3 GF*]

PDRY

Chairman Sends Message to Algerian President

GF062000 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for the Council of Ministers' affairs, conveyed this morning a written message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to his brother Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front and president of Democratic Algeria, dealing with fraternal consultations between the two countries and developments in the Arab and international arenas. The message was received by Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and chief of the permanent secretariat of the Algerian National Liberation Front, during his meeting with Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim who arrived in Algeria this morning.

Briefs

Outgoing Canadian Ambassador — Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received in his office Dwight W. Fulford, the nonresident Cana-

dian ambassador to the PDRY, at the conclusion of his term of office. [Excerpt] [*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Aug 85 GF*]

Draftees Recalled — Brother Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense, has issued a ministerial decree recalling the 19th group for military service. The decree recalls draftees to carry out their military and national service as of 20 August 1985. The group includes graduates of secondary schools and specialized institutes for 1984-85; all persons who are fit for military and national service in accordance with military service law No. 12 for 1977 and who have not fulfilled this service; all persons whose military service was postponed from previous groups; and all absentees who did not carry out their military service in previous groups. All eligible draftees should register their names before 20 August, the period when their training will begin. The decree requests all conscripts to report to conscription offices in governorates at 0700 on 20 August. [Summary] [*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Aug 85 GF*]

CSSR Youth Protocol — A cooperation protocol for 1985-1990 was signed at the Czechoslovak Youth Club in Moscow yesterday between Ashid [PDRY youth federation] and the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth. The protocol was signed for the PDRY by Ahmad Ta'adudi, Ashid Central Committee secretary. It was signed for the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth by its Central Committee secretary. The protocol provides for a number of joint activities and meetings between youth delegations in the two countries and the exchange of expertise. [Excerpts] [*Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 2 Aug 85 GF*]

Mubarak, Iraq's Saddam Husayn Discuss Mideast Issues

GF061326 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
5 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Cairo — Sources at the Egyptian presidential palace have informed *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that during a telephone conversation the day before yesterday between Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, the two leaders discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war and Iraqi arrangements to participate in preparing the agenda of the extraordinary Arab summit conference.

The sources said that the Iraqi president affirmed to Mubarak his commitment to visit Egypt — a visit that has been postponed as a result of the Iraqi-Iranian war. The source averred that the Iraqi president will visit Egypt after the Arab summit conference and the stabilization of the situation on the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The sources said that the Iraqi president told Mubarak: "I will visit Egypt soon and extend my congratulations on the return of Arab solidarity and the resumption of Arab-Egyptian relations." The Iraqi president asserted that Iraq believes Egypt's return to the Arab nation is the basis of the restoration of Arab solidarity and complementing the factors of Arab strength and unity.

President Mubarak affirmed to the Iraqi president on the telephone Egypt's support for Iraq's honorable struggle, and emphasized that Egypt will fully welcome the Iraqi president as a guest and a brother. President Mubarak declared that Egypt is anxious to help and support Iraq in the face of Iranian aggression until the rulers of Iran submit to the call of justice and Islam.

Prime Minister 'Ali Views Mideast Peace Efforts

PM070959 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic
3 Aug 85 p 1, 3

[Interview with Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali by Sana' al-Sa'id in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Some people say that the Arab summit that will be held this week will be no more than a seminar for testing the atmosphere rather than for making decisions. What are your expectations about the conference?

Answer: More than ever before the Arab situation requires an Arab agreement on the method of solution for the Palestinian problem. This method in fact was made clear at the Fes summit as well as in the present Arab attitude to the PLO. Therefore an agreement on this method must be reached among the Arabs — which, we hope, will happen at the summit to be held in a few days' time.

Question: It is said that Saudi Arabia has distanced itself from the question of the resumption of relations between the Arab countries and Egypt on the ground that such a step would deepen division in the Arab world. Could raising the question of Egypt's return to the Arab world, in your view, cause rifts and problems in the Arab world?

Answer: I believe that viewing the question of Egypt's return to the Arab fold as a cause of rifts and problems in the Arab world is just an excuse to justify not resolving this issue. Egypt is probably the only country that has pursued efforts effectively and practically to achieve a settlement; indeed, this effort has never stopped despite the absence of Egyptian-Arab relations. There is no doubt that keeping Egypt outside the Arab group is designed to serve specific interests of certain Arab countries. Furthermore, there is no doubt that giving in to Arab terror in certain Arab regimes is the principal cause of the failure to restore relations with Egypt so far. There is no other reason.

Question: Would the total exclusion of Syria from the Arab arena ensure the normalization of Arab relations and the restoration of Egyptian-Arab relations, considering that it is the main stumbling block and the source of pressure against Egypt's return to the Arab arena?

Answer: I believe that, if there is consensus among all the Arab countries, then there will be a solution and there will be the ideal situation through which the Arab countries can serve their own interests. If one or two countries dissent from such a consensus, they will not be able to dictate their policy to the rest of the Arab nation.

Question: The biggest Egyptian-U.S. joint maneuvers will be held tomorrow, Sunday. Such maneuvers always create some sort of local and regional sensitivities, particularly since Egypt has more than once declared that it will not give military bases to the United States. Are not these maneuvers an indication of giving the United States further military facilities on our territory?

Answer: If we look at the timing and location of these maneuvers we find that they are far from having strategic objectives. Therefore, these maneuvers are in the Egyptian Armed Forces' interests in that they will be familiarized with international military methods and technology. There is no doubt that such familiarization enables the Egyptian Armed Forces to learn about new methods, which is definitely a gain for Egypt. Whatever they may be, the joint maneuvers do not represent a permanent presence on any part of our territory. Such a presence would create local and regional sensitivies; Egypt has always rejected the presence of any power.

Question: But the joint maneuvers tend at the same time to show that Egypt is attached and inclined toward the United States — which is contrary to the nonalignment policy.

Answer: This is not a question of whether Egypt is attached or not. The maneuvers are purely technical, and we cannot link them to politics. It is a known fact that we have special relations with the United States, but this has not prevented Egypt from voting on international issues 87 times contrary to the U.S. vote. Nor has it prevented Egypt from avoiding a situation that would allow the presence of bases for any foreign forces. So we must put the maneuvers in their right context, which is the purely technical context.

Question: The United States has been saying since last May that if the Soviet Union wishes to participate in the peace process it must first prove its desire to play a constructive role in the area.

I wonder if you see the Soviet Union's current policy as constituting a definite proof of playing such a role?

Answer: The Soviet Union has so far shown no interest in receiving the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Indeed, it has expressed reservations regarding the Palestinian course — the PLO peace course. Anyone who wishes to help and contribute to stability in the area and to curb conflict in it must facilitate the work of the Jordanian Palestinian delegation and, consequently, approve the Jordanian-Palestinian formula contained in the February agreement, which does not depart from the Fes summit resolutions.

Question: From the beginning you have appeared to fear the possibility of real rapprochement between the Soviet Union and Israel, because this could lead to increasing Jewish immigration to Israel and to the Arab lands becoming one big Jewish settlement. Could such a rapprochement lead to a new development in the area?

Answer: There are some 600,000 Jews in the Soviet Union. There is no doubt that a large number of Jews from the Soviet Union and elsewhere leave their original countries to go to other countries, though not necessarily to Israel. But what we fear is that, at a time when resort to peace is being sought as a solution to the conflict, the migration of Soviet Jews to Israel could be used as a bargaining card, particularly since we know that Israel has built settlements on the West Bank, some of which remain partially unoccupied. What we are afraid of is that Soviet Jews will migrate to these settlements — something that would complicate the Palestinian problem and the problem of the West Bank in particular, which is the crux of the whole problem.

Therefore, we say that if the Soviet Union allows Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel it will be complicating the problem.

Question: What guarantees could be obtained to ensure that the situation will not deteriorate to that level?

Answer: There are no guarantees, except for the Soviet Union to avoid taking such a step. In other words, the Soviet Union should take this matter into consideration when reviewing its relations with Israel, so that they do not become a bargaining card.

Question: Is that on the basis that the Soviet Union should make no concessions that would jeopardize Arab-Soviet relations?

Answer: The Soviet Union will not take such a step in the matter of emigration unless it is indeed anxious to complicate the problem. Because, as I said, this would complicate instead of facilitating the peace process. If the Soviet Union did indeed allow the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel, this would definitely be contrary to the inclination the Soviet Union is showing toward easing tension and establishing peace.

Question: But would you welcome the Soviets' return to Middle East diplomacy, especially since their return would be linked to the idea of convening an international peace conference, which the Jordanian monarch, one of the parties coordinating with you, is anxious to convene?

Answer: We are not against the holding of an international conference provided that all the parties to the problem agree on convening it. It is not necessary for the Soviet Union's participation in this conference to be a condition for convening it. It could be convened in different ways under UN auspices.

Answer: Could not the Soviet Union be included under the UN auspices as a superpower confronting the United States?

Answer: I said that many alternatives are possible under the UN auspices; in other words, an international conference could be held without the Soviet Union.

Question: Is it to be concluded from this that you still have reservations regarding the Soviets' resuming their role in the peace process?

Answer: It is not the question of the presence of the Soviet Union or otherwise. I say that so far the Soviet Union has shown no real leaning toward the peace initiatives in the area. In other words, it still has reservations regarding the PLO's recourse to peace on the ground that the policy it is pursuing in coordination with Jordan would further deepen the rift and division within the PLO and, whether they like it or not, have come entirely under Syrian control. In Lebanon, in general, and in Tripoli, in particular, they have shown the desire to liquidate the PLO. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has shown no desire to recognize the PLO's current stand and has declined to meet a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. How, therefore, can the Soviet Union have a role in the peace process while adopting such a stand?

Question: In a statement last month, Gromyko strongly criticized the Arab radicals. This was an indication of the possibility that the Soviet Union might follow a new policy in the area. The question is: Do you believe that a real change is possible, or is this no more than a tactical move?

Answer: I believe that the Soviet Union has not changed its policy since the beginning of the Middle East crisis; this is its constant stand, and there is absolutely no change in the Soviet policy.

Question: The Soviet Union may be adopting reserved stands yet, on the other hand, many people suspect U.S. intentions and are doubtful about U.S. seriousness about holding a real dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. This doubt is reinforced by statements by U.S. officials and their reassurances to Israel that the United States will not hold a dialogue with the joint delegation unless it ascertains that this would lead to direct negotiations between the Arabs and Israel. Does this not arouse fears?

Answer: This does not arouse fears because the United States is indeed serious about conducting a dialogue and because the purpose of the contact between the U.S. administration and the joint delegation is to hold a dialogue and not negotiations, because the United States cannot negotiate on behalf of Israel. This is a known fact and, therefore, we do not consider the doubts you mentioned to be cause for concern. Rather, this is a realistic thing and a confirmation of an established fact, which is that contact between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States will be no more than a dialogue to narrow the gap

of differences and reach understanding regarding any future solution, God willing.

Question: This year the U.S. economy suffered a serious setback in that the balance of payments deficit reached $70 billion. With Egypt's economy subservient to the U.S. economy, I wonder if this setback does not affect it.

Answer: In the first place I reject the term subservient, because we are subservient to nobody. On the other hand, I would say that the U.S. economy no doubt has its effects on our national economy. As for U.S. political relations with foreign countries, these are not governed by the U.S. economy as much as they are governed by U.S. interests in various parts of the world. Israel, and Egypt after it, are the first recipients of U.S. aid and grants. As we have seen, these grants have increased by $1.5 billion to Israel and $500 million to Egypt. Therefore, the U.S. economic situation will not affect these ties at all. However, we hope that the U.S. and the world economies will improve, because setbacks to the U.S. economy will affect the economy of the whole world.

Question: It has recently been reported that measures have been taken that would achieve some progress in Egyptian-Israeli ties, in the light of what has been said about President Mubarak's informing Peres that all restrictions on trade and tourism will be lifted. How true is this?

Answer: The fact of the matter is that the negotiations that were held between Egypt and Israel some 6 weeks ago have resolved the outstanding problems between the two countries. This could lead to an improvement in the lukewarm atmosphere between the two countries. In addition to this, there has been the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. A full improvement is likely to come within this context, in which case there will be common grounds for more normal relations between Egypt and Israel.

Question: Regardless of the outstanding Tabah question?

Answer: We are still awaiting Israel's reply regarding arbitration on Tabah and the terms of such arbitration.

Muslim Leader Arrested on Sedition Charge

PM061133 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 31 Jul 85 pp 1,4

[Unattributed report: "Dr 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman arrested on Charge of Forming a Secret Religious Organization to Overthrow the Government"]

[Excerpt] The state security investigation authorities last Wednesday arrested Dr 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman, who was formerly defendant number one in the Al-Jihad case.

The higher state security prosecution is holding him on the charge of forming a secret religious organization with the aim of overthrowing the Egyptian regime. Last Thursday Chief Prosecutor 'Abd al-Majid Mahmud heard his statements and the charges brought against him as contained in the memorandum submitted by the state security investigation authorities. The prosecution confronted Dr 'abd al-Rahman with excerpts from his own book, now on public sale, about his testimony to the court hearing the Al-Jihad case.

The interrogation scheduled for last Saturday was postponed until Monday because Dr 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman refused to say anything unless his solicitor 'Abd al-Halim Ramadan was present. It did take place on Monday in the presence of 'Abd al-Rahman's lawyer.

Meanwhile, the state security investigation authorities last Friday arrested scores of young people belonging to extremist Islamic groups on charges of attempting to storm the Al-Nur Mosque in Al-'Abbasiyah to pray there. The mosque was seized by the government following the dissolution of the Islamic Guidance Society headed by Shaykh Hafiz Salamah, who is at present in detention at the Cairo appeal prison.

AL-AKHBAR on Convocation, Agenda of Arab Summit

NC060547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* says that the mere convocation of the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca provides evidence of the Arab ability to face challenges. It is also evidence of the success of moderate Arab countries in handling attempts by certain other Arab countries under Syrian influence to prevent the summit.

In tomorrow's edition, the paper says that the absence of five Arab countries from the summit is additional evidence to the whole world that hidden dangers persist in the Arab world. Those who engender these dangers imagine themselves the custodians of the Arab world and its ultimate decisonmakers.

The paper expresses hope that the Arab leaders will be painstaking in discussing all aspects of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. A majority endorsement of this agreement, the paper writes, would add to its strength.

The paper comments on the main topic on the summit's agenda, namely, clearing the Arab atmosphere. The paper says that it is an ambiguous and elusive term. Clearing the atmosphere, the paper writes, requires the participation of those who made this atmosphere disruptive in the first place. Hence, the paper concludes, this topic must be dropped. The summit should focus instead on achieving the utmost possible understanding among the countries attending the summit for the benefit of the Arab people.

Ghali Comments on Nile Basin Meeting in Cairo

NC070506 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has commented on the primary purpose of the meetings of the group of Nile Basin countries, known as Indugo. The goal of these sessions, which will begin in Cairo on 7 August and will be attended by area foreign ministers, is to establish a special economic rapport among the countries of the Nile Basin. The ultimate objective is the future formation of an African common market.

Dr Ghali told MENA that Indugo is neither an economic organization nor a pact or bloc aimed at anyone. It is a very convenient framework for consultation and for coordinating the political positions of its members on African and international issues. Its members also discuss ways of tackling their own economic and social problems.

Ghali added: Egypt, which believes that closer cooperation among African countries is a necessity, was eager to increase its cooperation with the East African states. It views this as a first and essential step toward a broader form of African economic integration.

Ghali noted that tomorrow's Indugo meeting will be the third such session. It follows the entry of Burundi and Tanzania into the group, which increased the number of members to eight. Ghali said that membership in Indugo is open to other countries. As is known, the remaining members of Indugo are Egypt, Sudan, Zaire, the Central African Republic, Uganda, and Rwanda.

Official Talks Held With Honduran Delegation

NC061419 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Official talks were held this morning between Egyptian and Honduran delegations. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the foreign minister, led the Egyptians and Edgardo Paz, his Honduran counterpart, headed the Honduran delegation.

Following the session, 'Abd al-Majid said that the discussions had centered on international problems, particularly the situation in Central America and the Middle East, and on bilateral relations. He emphasized the identical views shared by the two delegations concerning the topics discussed. The Honduran foreign minister's visit to Cairo, he stated, is an opportunity for increasing cooperation between the two countries. His excellency welcomed the establishment of a Honduran Embassy in Cairo in January.

The Honduran foreign minister also expressed pleasure at meeting with President Mubarak. He pointed out that his talks today were extremely fruitful and dealt with various international and regional problems, as well as bilateral cooperation in all fields. He said that he had sensed Egypt's profound faith in working for peace in the Middle East. Egypt and Honduras, he added, are jointly working to achieve peace.

U.S. Envoy Whitehead Ends Visit to Cairo

NC061821 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA) — U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead left Cairo tonight aboard a private plane at the end of his 2-day visit to Egypt. Whitehead is currently touring several countries in the Middle East. During his stay, the American official met with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid. They discussed bilateral relations and regional developments.

Sao Tomean Agriculture Minister Ends Visit

NC061813 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1645 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA) — Tome Dias da Costa, the Sao Tomean minister of agriculture and ranching, left Cairo tonight after a 1-week visit to Egypt. During his stay, da Costa held talks on agricultural cooperation with Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture and food security.

People's Assembly Delegation Returns From Moscow

NC061857 Cairo MENA in English 1815 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 6 Aug (MENA) — A delegation of the People's Assembly under Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, returned here this afternoon from Moscow following a week-long visit. Dr 'Abdallah said upon arrival that the delegation had talks with Soviet officials on international peace issues, the Middle East situation, and means of stepping up bilateral relations in various fields. A delegation of the Supreme Soviet will visit Cairo in reply to the Egyptian delegation's visit, he added.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,918

JN061630 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,918 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 6 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With unique courage and perfect performance in defending the homeland, Iraq's zealous sons continue to deal destructive blows to the forces of the suspect backward and despotic clique which is rejecting the call for peace and stability.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. One of our brave forward units carried out a successful operation against an enemy patrol in the East Tigris sector. Using all types of weapons, our valiant fighters clashed with the enemy patrol. Splendidly supported by our efficient artillery, our brave men managed to destroy two enemy boats, killing their occupants and seizing the patrol's equipment. The unit returned safely to base.

2. One of our forward units pounded several enemy troops and positions in the central sector, killing two, destroying two infantry positions, and setting two hardware stockpiles on fire.

3. Our forward units engaged the enemy positions and gun emplacements in the East Basra sector with artillery and other weapons, inflicting material losses. They destroyed one machine-gun emplacement, one 60mm mortar emplacement, and two hardware stockpiles and started several fire in the enemy side.

4. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units pounded a number of enemy positions and targets in the IV Army Corps sector, scoring direct hits. They destroyed two hardware stockpiles and one observation post, hitting one of its men.

5. Using artillery and other weapons, one of our forward units delivered concentrated strikes against enemy positions and troop movements in the northern sector, destroying infantry positions and gun emplacements and starting a fire in a large enemy vehicle laden with hardware.

6. Fresh groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with one of our forward units at the battlefront. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The forces of the criminal, despotic clique shelled the suburbs of Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 August 1985

Iraq Denies Shelling Abadan, Khorramshahr

JN061911 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Aug (INA) — Iraq has denied Iranian allegations that it shelled Abadan and Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr]. In an exclusive statement to INA this evening, a military source labeled the allegations sheer lies intended to justify Iran's shelling of Iraqi border cities and to give inane pretexts for the Iranian Government's continued policy of war and aggression.

Zambian Defense Minister Arrives 7 Aug

JN070826 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0655 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Aug (INA) — Zambian Defense Minister Clement Mwananshiku arrived here at dawn today at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq that will last several days.

The visit is within the context of consolidating relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Zambia.

Shtawrah Talks on National Union Front Platform

Conference Committee Formed

NC061136 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1105 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The conference held in Shtawrah today to discuss the platform of the National Union Front ended at 1340. Munir Abu Fadil, the conference chairman and deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, stated after the meeting that the conferees had discussed the front's platform. A committee was then set up to discuss the remarks made by the conferees. The committee is comprised by former ministers Malik Salam, Marwan Hamadah, and Ilyas Saba, and by In'am Ra'd and Zakariya Hamzah.

The conferees then went for lunch at the Auberge Hotel. The conference is expected to resume its meetings at 1530 today to listen to the views that the committee will put forth regarding the remarks of the conference participants. Abu Fadil announced that the conference will end this afternoon.

Birri, Junblatt Comment

NC061835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] After the first session in Shtawrah this morning, Birri answered a question by saying that any official may join the National Union Front. Asked about the statement by Tammam Salam [who criticized sectarian strife and Shi'ite involvement in it], Minister Birri said: I hope Tammam Salam changes his mind and joins the front. He should live in the present and set traditional views aside.

Meanwhile, Minister Walid Junblatt noted: What I am interested in is laying out the framework, defining the principles, and finding ways to fight Phalangist plans and the Israeli occupation. That is all that interests me, nothing more and nothing less.

In response to a question, Junblatt declared: I have already listed my interests as a Lebanese patriot. If the National Union Front promotes those interests, fine. Junblatt also discussed Tammam Salam's statement. He said: Tammam Salam is our friend. The National Movement was active in his day, and it will remain active through this new National Union Front.

Commenting on the decision by former President Franjiyah and former Prime Minister al-Huss not to take part in the front, Junblatt pointed out: They chose to stay away, so what can I do? I am only interested in the front as a means of fighting Israel and the Lebanese regime. If the front can do that, fine. If someone wants to stay away, what can I do?

Junblatt referred to the Arab summit, noting: the purpose of this summit is to contain Arab and Lebanese nationalists and to endorse plans for surrender, in the tradition of Camp David.

National Union Front Program

NC061934 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1654 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Program of the National Union Front read by former Minister Marwan Hamadah following the front's meeting in Shtawrah on 6 August — recorded]

[Text] Lebanon's patriots have waged a glorious battle against Israel's occupation and against its military machine, tools, and agents. They have also fought against the NATO presence and that of its fleet and many forces. They have heroically confronted the sectarian and factional Phalangist plan for domination inside and outside the government. These patriots have achieved splendid victories against the combined weight of all these hostile forces. They have overturned the 17 May agreement and have attacked some of the bastions of domination. All these are points along the road to the achievement of their legitimate ambition. Their goal is to liberate and unify Lebanon on the basis of its Arab identity, to give the Lebanese people a chance for democratic development, and to achieve complete national independence.

However, the serious nature of recent events and the political realities they have created were the results of a hostile onslaught launched here and abroad. This is the work of forces opposed to national unification, democracy, and the pan-Arab course, which rejects solutions that call for surrender and all forms of suppression and hegemony, regardless of source. These forces have tried to drown the country in a sea of sectarian and religious fragmentation and division. This hurts the unity of our people and land, and leads to the weakening of the masses' will to fight. Our people hope to finish the task of liberation, regain their unity, consecrate Lebanon's genuine Arab identity, and build a sound democratic system.

If we are to face the tasks of national action, we must be aware of the nature and requirements of the current era. There must also be a qualitative change in the source of the struggle and in its political scope. This change must be based on a comprehensive, nonsectarian national program. We draw our inspiration from the history of our long struggle, from all the experience we have gained, and from the principles of the heroic fight that our people have waged and continue to wage against conspiracy, occupation, and hegemony. The purpose of our fight is to ensure national solutions to the issues that face the Lebanese people's society, homeland, and state. This should be based on loyalty to our national principles, including faith in the unity of Lebanon's land, people, and institutions. We must also remain faithful and committed to Lebanon's Arab identity, while emphasizing our special pan-Arab relationship with fraternal Syria. This relationship must be applied on various levels. All human rights in Lebanon must be respected. There must be justice for all, equality among all our people, and freedom for all our citizens under the auspices of a truly democratic system.

The existing system, which is the result of the past, is based on a sectarian formula. There can be no reform through this system. Any illusions about achieving a sectarian settlement have also disappeared, making a democratic national solution the only solution to the Lebanese crisis. If we are to face these tasks, there

must be an organized and effective pooling of national parties, forces, and personalities. Those involved must reject all forms of division and segregation along sectarian or religious lines, and must believe in a Lebanon that can serve as an independent, unified, and democratic Arab homeland within the framework of the National Union Front.

From this premise, the National Union Front calls on the broadest spectrum of the Lebanese people to join in the all-embracing fight to achieve the following objectives:

I. The liberation of Lebanon

1. We must continue to increase our resistance to the Israeli enemy and his occupation, and to do away with his direct or indirect presence. We must reject all types of security arrangements and their suspicious tools.

2. We must pool all our resources on both the official and popular levels in order to support the Lebanese National Resistance Front. It is the bright and honorable phenomenon of our times, and its fight serves as the proper basis for unifying Lebanon.

3. We must work to implement Resolution 425 and the other UN Security Council resolutions that call for a complete and unconditional end to the Israeli occupation.

II. The Unity of Lebanon

1. We must be faithful to and consolidate Lebanon's unity. We must abolish all forms of sectarianism, discrimination, and division. We must reject all suspect plans calling for a multiplicity of religious, sectarian, or cultural communities. Lebanon's unity is incompatible with all plans for segregation, partition, and political decentralization. Such schemes include federation and confederation, the canton system, and decentralization in the fields of security and development.

2. We must emphasize and consolidate Lebanon's unity through liberation, a democratic solution, a comprehensive form of national security, the return of all displaced persons, the release of all those who have been kidnapped, and the establishment of a just state.

III. Lebanon's Arab Identity

Lebanon's Arab identity is an established fact. The fight for liberation against the Zionist enemy and his schemes has decided the question of Lebanon's Arab identity once and for all. The state must meet the exigencies of this fact in all fields without exception.

A. The Distinctive Pan-Arab Relationship With Syria

The real expression of Lebanon's Arab identity is its distinctive relationship with and decisive and unchangeable link to Syria. This relationship has been established on the basis of common interests and a common pan-Arab destiny. It has been confirmed in the fight to liberate Lebanon from the Zionist enemy and the imperialist forces. It has also been proven through Syria's national policy, followed under the leadership of His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad. Syria confronts the enemy, supports Lebanon's national resistance, and seeks a democratic and national solution to the Lebanese crisis.

All of this requires, for the good of Lebanon, that our distinctive pan-Arab relationship be given a legal basis. It must be reflected in coordination and integration agreements in various areas, with special emphasis on defense, security, foreign policy, education, and the economy. This must be done in a way that embodies the indivisibility of our pan-Arab destiny. We must create the necessary institutions to achieve this.

B. The Relationship of Struggle With the Palestinian People

The Lebanese people and their nationalist forces have paid a dear price for safeguarding the Palestinian cause and defending the PLO in its just and legitimate fight to regain the Palestinian people's inalienable national and pan-Arab rights. Among these are their rights to self-determination and to establish an independent state, which includes all their land. Therefore, the National Union Front believes that:

1. The pan-Arab view of the battle against the expansionist plans of Zionism demands that the capitulationist Camp David schemes, the 17 May agreement, and the Amman agreement be condemned. This also applies to the course of action pursued by 'Arafat. Its goal is to liquidate the Palestinian cause through separate solutions that call for surrender. The front believes that the alliance among the Lebanese nationalist forces, the Palestine National Salvation Front, and Syria must be strengthened to confront these plans.

2. The Damascus agreement of 17 June 1985 will be considered as a suitable basis for organizing the fraternal relationship of struggle between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

IV. Democratic Reform

The achievement of democratic reform requires that those who deal with Israel be tried, that one-party rule be ended, and that officials, both civilian and military, face judgement for their crimes. It also requires that a new constitution be enacted, and that laws be passed with the following goals:

A. The achievement of Lebanon's unity, the confirmation of its Arab identity, and the strengthening of its national role.

B. The creation of a democratic Lebanon through the abolition of sectarianism in all sectors. Special emphasis should be placed on politics, employment, the Army, and the judiciary.

C. The creation of a sound framework for complete equality, in terms of both rights and duties, among all our people; implementation of the principle of equal opportunity, and economic and social justice among our citizens; institutionalization of the principles of both general and personal democratic freedoms; consideration of our people's economic and social rights to employment, guarantees, services, and a dignified life as an indivisible part of the basic rights in a democratic system.

D. The establishment of a proper balance of power between the legislative and procedural [ijra'iyah] authorities; the guarantee of judiciary independence under the canopy of a parliamentary, democratic, nonsectarian presidential system. The procedural power shall be vested in the Cabinet, which will exercise the executive and administrative powers and formulate the state's general policy. The Cabinet will be answerable to the Chamber of Deputies and to the people. The Chamber of Deputies will select the prime minister and declare confidence in or withdraw confidence from the government. A supreme constitutional court will be established. A higher council will also be formed to try presidents and ministers. The basic rules for implementing this will be formulated. A time frame will be set for signing draft decrees or for rejecting them on the basis of justified reasons. Those decrees adopted by the Cabinet must be published within 1 month.

E. The enactment of a new electoral law that will ensure the truest possible proportional representation of the people. Lebanon is one constituency. The front will participate in elections as a cohesive entity, and the national program agreed upon will be its platform.

F. The reform of state institutions on the basis of contemporary requirements, the achievement of coordination and integration among their departments, the drafting of programmed development plans, the purging of departments, and the upholding of competency and honesty.

G. The promulgation of a new nationality law, the settlement of pending issues and the problems of the oppressed, and the establishment of special courts to consider these problems within a specified period. Community and religious affiliation should be deleted from the identity card.

V. The Defense Policy and the Army

In light of pan-Arab and national principles, the Army will be reconstructed. Alterations will be made in its legislation, organizational structure, training system, equipment, and personnel in a manner that will ensure the military establishment's effectiveness, keep it removed from internal political disputes, and subject it to the power of the national government in all circumstances. The Army will be guided by the national line, defined by a defensive policy and an explicit ideology of combat against the Zionist enemy. Sectarianism must be repudiated in this reconstruction. National service will be compulsory. The restructuring of the Army will be consistent with the joint pan-Arab and national tasks involved in defensive coordination with the Syrian Arab Army.

VI. Foreign Policy

Lebanon will pursue a national and pan-Arab course in its foreign policy. It will reject subservience to imperialism, and will confront Zionist schemes. Its foreign policy will be one of nonalignment and solidarity with the world's liberation movements. Relations of friendship and cooperation will be established with all states that sympathize with our national and pan-Arab causes. Emphasis will be placed on relations with the socialist bloc.

VII. Economic Reform

1. A policy of comprehensive construction, economic recovery, and development must be defined as part of a clear and harmonious program. The state will bear primary responsibility for supervising the implementation of this program. This, in turn, will require a rapid reform of government departments, higher standards of performance, and the creation of ad hoc departments or the expansion of the activities of existing ones. This program will promote all sectors of the national economy in a complementary and integrated way. It will boost our agriculture and industry, and will develop and modernize the service and transport sectors.

2. Special attention should be paid to war-stricken areas and to those places that have suffered from years of official neglect and deprivation. These may be found in the south, the mountains, the southern suburb, the Al-Biqa', the north and Beirut. Areas that have been partly destroyed by the war and other places that lack the necessities must be attended to as well. A better distribution of wealth and income among our people and the various parts of our country must be guaranteed.

This will require social and economic reform. Its major purpose will be to develop the national economy, serve the daily needs of the Lebanese people, and protect the environment. This reform demands the imposition of an equitable tax structure. The state must make an effective contribution and exercise a general form of supervision to safeguard the principles of private enterprise and private ownership. Nevertheless, it should put an end to monopolies and exploitation.

3. Laws must be passed to protect the rights of workers, employees, farmers, and all our deprived people. Their legal gains must be preserved, and quick solutions must be found to such pressing problems as housing, education, health, and other services. Emphasis must be placed on guaranteeing social welfare for the aged and free medical care for the residents of the south.

4. Economic and trade relations with the Arab countries must be revived and promoted on a sound basis that will help this development process. Here we emphasize the importance of economic relations with Syria and the joint economic development projects that could be carried out.

VIII. Educational Reform

A national educational program must be prepared with a view to strengthening and extending formal education. It must be made compulsory and its stages must be balanced. Its standard must be improved, and we stress that it will be comprehensive and free. Textbooks and courses should be standardized. The curricula of all national and foreign schools and institutes should be made uniform as well. Education should be linked to the requirements of our economy. This will allow it to serve a social function within our development plans.

IX. The Evacuees Issue

A radical solution must be found to the problem of the evacuees. The right of all those who have been displaced since 1975 to

return to their land, home, and work must be guaranteed. Legislation should be passed to ensure this, and to make certain that a mechanism for reconstruction exists.

X. The Constituent Assembly

The best way to ensure that these sweeping reforms of our system steadily materialize is to rely on the judgement of the popular majority as represented in a Constituent Assembly. It will be formed on a non-sectarian basis. This assembly, which will mirror various political trends and popular organizations, will endorse the proposed reforms and pass the constitutional and administrative laws needed to put these reforms into practice.

In conclusion, and to achieve these goals, the front believes in the following:

A. We must have a formula to organize the broad nationalist current and to benefit from our past experience. We must use what we have learned in a way that ensures that the political role played by, and the comprehensive national representation vested in, the political and nationalist functionaries is effective. This must be used to confront the Zionist occupation and the schemes of sectarian hegemony. It should be based on a commitment to the cause of liberation, unity, and democratic change. It will enable the members of the nationalist groups to rise to the level demanded by our basic nationalist goals and to transcend the state of factional division.

B. We must finalize both the national program for confrontation and the organizational structures, which will ensure that political decisionmaking is effective and democratic, and that the principles and open nature of our common work are respected.

In this context, we stress the importance of the National Union Front and the need for the front to remain open to all national forces, political and social figures, and trade unions. This will allow us to formulate the national plan for confrontation.

Within this framework, we are putting forward this plan for national and political action. We hope it will be a first step on the road to a national democratic solution, the restoration of popular initiative, and the realization of the Lebanese people's desire to build an Arab, democratic, and united Lebanon.

Sunnite Leaders Criticize Program

NC070612 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 0530 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The National Union Front program came for bitter criticism from the Sunnite leaders, who find Sunnite representation in the Shtawrah meeting purely normal, in fact limited, to Mr Malik Salam, little more than a featherweight stooge.

The president of the Al-Maqasid, Mr Tamam Salam, has criticized the National Union Front, saying that it was a new derivative of the old national movement with only a negative future of failure. Minister Salim al-Huss, another Sunnite, has been quoted as saying that he will not take part in the National Union Front, prefering to wait for a meeting for national reconciliation, as he did not approve of political reforms coming through force.

The political official in the Islamic group in Sidon, Shaykh Salah al-Din Arqadan said that the Shtawrah meeting could be considered as necessary but not sufficient. He added that among those participating in the conference were certain figures whose role was abolished by the 1983 war. Despite this, he said, they claim to be coming up with a solution for the crisis, whereas they failed to confront Israel.

The leader of the Sunnite Muslim Unification Movement, Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, said he expected the National Union Front will only lead to further division in the Lebanese ranks. He criticized the participants at the meeting, saying that the deputies, who were present there, did not represent their voters but only themselves.

Explosions Occur Near Saudi, Moroccan Embassies

NC061738 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Two explosive charges went off tonight, one near the Saudi Embassy in al-Namarah and another near the Moroccan Embassy in Bi'r Hasan. The explosion near the Saudi Embassy took place at 1745 and left two children wounded. The second explosion near the Moroccan Embassy occurred at 1800 and resulted only in material damage. It should be pointed out that the targets in both cases are embassies of countries participating in the current Casablanca summit.

AL-SHAFIR Interviews PSP Leader Walid Junblatt

NC061225 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 5 Aug 85 pp 3,4,9

[Interview with Walid Junblatt, Progressive Socialist Party, PSP,leader, by Muwaffaq Madani in Al-Mukhtarah — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Phalangist Minister Joseph al-Hashim has called on Franjiyah and Hubayqah after their meeting in Ihdin and on the national alliance front to organize the political game on the basis of supporters and opponents?

[Answer] Who should I support and who should I oppose?

[Question] The regime.

[Answer] Who is the regime?

[Question] The president of the republic represented in the government.

[Answer] I do not recognize them.

[Question] You don't recognize the government, either?

[Answer] I do not recognize anything.

[Question] Actually, we are experiencing a unique power vaccum.

[Answer] Where?

[Question] The presidency is crippled; the Army is dismembered; the ministers no longer held Cabinet sessions.

[Answer] What a great loss!

[Question] The Chamber of Deputies is inactive. The Chamber of Deputies only approved the budget after many months.

[Answer] They raised the salaries of the deputies. That is the most important thing.

[Question] The country is also undergoing an economic and social catastrophe.

[Answer] Money is being paid here and there. I do not know where it comes from. Only the poor classes suffer.

[Question] What about the fate of the state and the homeland?

[Answer] Neither the state nor anything of this kind is of concern to us.

[Question] Does this mean partition?

[Answer] Whatever you want.

[Question] Not whatever I want; whatever you, who decide the fate of the country and the people, want.

[Answer] I threw out all those concepts of the state, the system, sovereignty, independence, the flag, and the national anthem.

[Question] Do we want Lebanon or do we no longer want Lebanon?

[Answer] I want Lebanon according to my way and not theirs.

[Question] What is your way?

[Answer] The National Alliance Front speaks for me. Long live the front. (Laughing)

[Question] The vacuum in the government leads to a dangerous situation.

[Answer] There is no vacuum in the government. Everyone is taking care of himself.

[Question] Now there is the National Democratic Front, the National Alliance Front, the expanded Islamic grouping — meetings are producing fronts.

[Answer] (Laughing) What better things do you want? This imparts vitality to political life.

[Question] We no longer need political vitality. We want political solutions.

[Answer] I do not have the solution. I wish I did.

[Question] Who has the solution? Do you want a solution?

[Answer] Yes, I want a solution.

[Question] How do you want this solution?

[Answer] We want our roads to be paved. We want electricity and water.

[Question] Do you want a political solution?

[Answer] We want the hospital bills paid. The hospitals in the nationalist areas are being punished. The Health Ministry does not want to pay for anything. We want the displaced to return home.

[Question] Why don't you go the Cabinet meetings and raise these issues?

[Answer] What do I want with them?

[Question] Then resign.

[Answer] I am in the mood to stay. I want to annoy them. (laughing)

[Question] What about the Al-Mukhtarah conclave between you and Minister Nabih Birri, the Amal movement leader?

[Answer] The conclave was held for the purpose of establishing an alliance between the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal movement. This was the main purpose. We agreed to form the National Alliance Front. I went with Nabih on a tour to the Al-Baruk mountain. He did not know the place. From there we saw the Al-Biqa' valley. We also saw the cedars of the Al-Baruk — the genuine and national cedars. (Firmly) At any rate, all party members and areas now have instructions: The Lebanese flag and the national anthem is prohibited in our areas. This is it.

[Question] What will we sing?

[Answer] We have adopted the party anthem for which Marchel Khalifah has composed the music. The words are by poet Khalil Hawi, who commited suicide at the beginning of the Israeli invasion.

[Question] What does this mean?

[Answer] This means that we are in our areas here and they are in their areas there. May God help them and keep them away. If we apply this in our areas, we will be free in our homes. I am free in my home.

[Question] Isn't this against the law?

[Answer] What law?

[Question] The public law embodied by the majority.

[Answer] The law of the state? There is no state.

[Question] What do you mean by changing the system?

[Answer] We are not a reformist movement. If the war is for this purpose, we do not want it. I have said: Either kill or be killed. I still mean that and that is it. We want to change the entire political system.

[Question] Was that considered to be a slip of the tongue?

[Answer] And is it now a slip of the tongue?

[Question] But it has caused a reaction in Christian circles and hence justified the establishment of the alliance between the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces.

[Answer] They are now waiting for me to do what they did. What can I do? It is Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's fault. He could have seized a number of historic opportunities but missed them.

[Question] But there are terrible things happening, namely the setting up of sectarian federations. It is as if Lebanon had been partitioned. There is former President Franjiyah in Ihdin, Hubayqah in the eastern area, Junblatt in 'Alayh and Al-Shuf, Birri in the south, the Sidon Council in Sidon, Sa'id Sha'ban in Tripoli, Lahd in Jazzin, etc.

[Answer] The National Union Front will unify all of these on a national basis. We will act on the basis of the front's published statement. We will propose a program for a solution linked to this document.

[Question] Will the National Union Front be a front of confrontation with the Lebanese Forces since the latter is controlling the eastern area?

[Answer] I do not know. It is up to the front to decide. I do not decide on behalf of the front. I have nothing to do with this. These matters will be submitted to the front tomorrow and it will discuss them. It will be then a different matter.

[Question] You will, naturally, attend the front's meeting in Shtawrah?

[Answer] Certainly. Why don't you want me to attend?

[Question] Because you are saying that you will be travelling. I see that you have already got your travelling bags ready?

[Answer] I will travel later to complete treatment and for recuperation.

[Question] Hopefully, there is nothing serious?

[Answer] Assure my enemies and some friends that I might not die soon.

[Question] The Islamic forces have, since the start of the civil war, called for political reforms. Why has the Al-Mukhtarah meeting [between Junblatt and Amal movement leader Nabih Birri] called for changing the system?

[Answer] Because I believe that those who were martyred from the Amal movement and PSP in the south, Beirut, and the mountain did not wage war only to have the same tools, the same army, internal security, intelligence, political authority, and economic bourgeoisie ride roughshod over the Lebanese again. What have we benefitted if we return to the same formula and same faces after thousands of martyrs have fallen?

[Question] But the call to change the system has caused a reaction from the Christian parties. They are saying that it is a call to shake off one hegemony in order to impose another sectarian one?

[Answer] The country cannot be established on the principle of neither victor nor vanquished. This cannot be. Whoever thinks that the situation can be based on the principle of neither victor nor vanquished is preparing for a new war in his own way.

[Question] This means that the principle of either victor or vanquished must be imposed?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] I am assuming from your words that there is not a unified concept of Lebanon at the Islamic and national level?

[Answer] There is a unified viewpoint at the national level. It might be that we and the Islamic grouping differ on some issues. What can we do?

[Question] Are there differences with the Islamic grouping?

[Answer] They did not join us in the National Union Front. What do we do with them? Salim al-Huss does not want to take part. What do we do?

[Question] Will Rashid Karami participate in the front?

[Answer] Ask him. I do not know.

[Question] You, as ministers, are benefitting, because you have your ministries and your budgets.

[Answer] What are we benefitting from?

[Question] From being ministers while the people's interests have been stalled because of the government paralysis?

[Answer] Let them change us. We did not ask to be ministers.

[Question] On our way to Al-Shuf we saw important signs.

[Answer] What were they, dear?

[Question] A port in Khaldah.

[Answer] (Sharply) Am I the first one to build a port in the country? They all have ports — so what?

[Question] But your port is busy. There is much action and ships are anchored off the coast.

[Answer] That is not strange. We have been operating the port for 1 year. I want to have a port — so what? I will become Birri's partner tomorrow, and that is it. So what?

[Question] Will you become partners in Khaldah port?

[Answer] No. He has his own port. We will set up a company together.

[Question] A company for you two?

[Answer] Yes. Nabih and I will have a company. Is it any of your business? (Laughter)

[Question] Walid Junblatt has established, on his own, an international alliance with the Soviet Union.

[Answer] Because I believe in the alliance with the Soviet Union at the Lebanese and Arab levels and because there are Arab states that are aligned or have been sold to the Americans. That is why I want to have an alliance with the Soviets. When Arab unity is established on a clear and open national and pan-Arab basis, then that will be a different matter. But the Soviet Union continues to be the support of all peoples. There is polarization in the world. There is black and white. We are with the Soviets everywhere.

[Question] In Al-Shuf?

[Answer] Everywhere, everywhere. We are against imperialist and reactionary policies anywhere. The world is divided — that is all.

[Question] You have a distinguished relationship with Moscow and by this you are competing with [Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General] George Hawi.

[Answer] I agree with George Hawi; don't worry.

[Question] But the Soviet ambassador only sees George Hawi in Al-Mukhtarah.

[Answer] Don't worry, don't worry; don't go into the private affairs between the Communist Party and me. Leave me alone; the Communist Party and I are as well as one could possibly wish. Do not put a wedge between us (laughter).

[Question] There has been a great deal of talk about your relationship with Moscow because you have been given weapons and support.

[Answer] Stop this talk; that is my business. The Soviets and I know the story; trust in God.

[Question] Has the presidency been put to the test now or will President Amin al-Jumayyil complete his term of office?

[Answer] This story is for the Maronites themselves. I am in favor of rotating the presidency among all the communities. This has been suggested by Sa'ib Salam. The fate of the presidency lies with the Maronites themselves — with Hubayqah, Al-Jumayyil and Franjiyah.

[Question] The Lebanese Forces have a formula of this kind, namely, that the presidency be rotated among the communities.

[Answer] It is their own affair. Let us assign the presidency on the basis of a new system and not on the basis of the current system. We do not agree if it is assigned on the basis of the current system.

[Question] Are you prepared to reach an understanding on a formula with the Lebanese Forces?

[Answer] No, these matters are only decided within the framework of the National Alliance Front only.

[Question] I would like to whisper in your ear: Is there a secret dialogue going on between you and the Lebanese forces?

[Answer] No, my dear, no.

[Question] Never?

[Answer] (Calmly) I am still talking and my words are clear.

[Question] Does it means that there will be no dialogue with the Lebanese Forces now or in the future?

[Answer] There will be no dialogue now or in the future. There was no dialogue in the past and there will be no dialogue in the present. Let them go to another. What do they want with me? Let them have a dialogue with others. What do they want from me? May God give them happiness and keep them away. Frankly let them leave me alone.

[Question] Will you not attend the Cabinet meetings from now on?

[Answer] I will not attend. They are giving us a salary at the end of each month. I shall collect my paychecks and return them to the treasury or to our friend Camille Sham'un, the finance minister.

[Question] How do you view the international picture?

[Answer] We are for rapprochement between the two giants to resolve the world's problems by peaceful means and to give all the peoples their legitimate rights, particularly the Palestinian people. But, at the same time, resolving the Palestinian issue by means of a so-called international conference will not be fair as far as the Palestinian people's rights are concerned, if there is no real balance between the Arab countries and Israel. The idea of strategic balance put forward by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is the most important one at this phase. You cannot reach a solution if you are not on equal footing with your adversary.

We consider the Amman agreement useless. I have previously said that I will not interfere in King Husayn's domestic affairs out of respect for proper conduct, friendship, and hospitality. I have lived in Jordan, and my wife goes there because her family

is there. However, I have the right to assess 'Arafat's policy. His present policy will not give the Palestinian people their rights. Will this policy give rights to the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Syria, or Egypt? I believe not. On the contrary, this policy has led to the division and, I might also regrettably say, to the destruction of the PLO. 'Arafat has destroyed this creation called the PLO because of his policy toward the West and the Americans. This is my view of the international and Middle East situation.

[Question] How do you view Lebanese detente?

[Answer] There must be a radical change in the system.

Resistance Issues Communique on Hasbayya Attack

NC061700 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1551 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front has announced that one of its members, Jamal Safi, who is also a member of the Lebanese Communist Party, carried out a suicide operation this morning against the headquarters of the military governor in Hasbayya. Some 65 officers and men from the Israeli occupation forces and Lahd's forces were in the building. The headquarters was destroyed when 400 kg of TNT loaded on a mule exploded. In its statement, the front said that the hero of the operation was martyred. The front released the martyr's will, which was written in his own hand, as well his recording of it, along with the statement.

The following is the text of the communique:

The Lebanese National Resistance Front told our people from its first day of existence that it would continue its fight until all of Lebanon was completely and unconditionally liberated from the filth of the Israeli occupation and its traitorous agents.

Today, as the heroes of the national resistance write glorious epics in their pursuit of the enemy's remnants and his agents, the front, in fulfillment of its goals, and in honor of the blood of its martyrs and the people's sacrifices, views itself as more determined than ever not to give the enemy any respite or chance to catch his breath. The enemy would use such a respite to continue his sabotage and plotting, and to remain in part of our holy land.

Guided by our people's heroism and the heroic martyrs who have soaked the land with their blood so that their people may live freely as Arabs, and to complete the march toward liberation, a heroic martyr, Jamal Safi, carried out a suicide operation against an enemy strongpoint on the morning of 6 August. The target was the military governor's headquarters in Hasbayya, which is located in the Zaghlah Club. Lieutenant Colonel (Tziroy), assisted by 5 intelligence officers, more than 50 Israeli guards, and 10 communications and administrative specialists, works there. In addition, some 40 soldiers from the Army of Southern Lebanon help guard the place.

The statement adds: As we were unable to destroy the building by ordinary means, the heroic martyr Jamal Safi carried out this huge operation. Our reconnaisance indicates that the headquarters was completely destroyed by the explosion of 400 kg of TNT. The blast occurred near the headquarters wall, which, together with those inside, was blown to the four winds.

Amal Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions

NC061727 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1555 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] A group from the Amal movement forces attacked a joint position held by the Israeli enemy and some of agent Lahd's men last night. The position was located between the towns of 'Arab Salim and Sujud, and violent fighting accompanied the assault. A number of those manning the position were wounded. Exact casualty figures could not be determined due to the security cordon. Three members of the attacking group were killed. They are: Hasan Dawud, alias Jihad, commander of resistance operations in the Jabal al-Rayhan area; Hasan Jadid; and Muhammad Fadlallah Muhsin. The three martyrs, whose bodies were delivered by the Red Cross this morning, were buried in Tyre amid a general shutdown.

In another development, the Martyr 'Ali Hijazi Group attacked a patrol from agent Lahd's militia in Al-'Ayshiyah last night. A jeep and another vehicle were destroyed. According to preliminary reports, four men were killed, and six others were wounded.

Army Positions in Beirut, Mountain Areas Shelled

NC062102 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The markets area in Beirut has been the target of shelling since 2230. The Army had to fire on a vehicle in Bisharah Al-Khuri to prevent its passengers from setting up a huge rampart near the frontlines in West Beirut. Snipers in the Al-Tayyunah section of West Beirut have been shooting at the opposite areas of East Beirut.

In the mountains, Army positions came under intermittent rocket fire from 'Aytat between 2030 and 2230. Two kg of TNT went off near the Islamic nursing home in Sabra at 2150. The target was a 6thBrigade position there.

Gunmen, Kidnap Incidents in West Beirut, Al-Biqa'

NC061117 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Gunmen in a Mercedes car opened fire on a 6th Brigade roadblock near the airport today. One soldier was wounded. A chase ensued, and a 6th Brigade patrol apprehended the gunmen in Mahallat Khaldah. Security sources said this morning that gunmen in West Beirut kidnapped two officials from the Al-Murabitun movement. One official is from the Zayn al-Din family and the second, nicknamed the Captain, is a native of 'A'Ishah Bakkar. Reports from Al-Biqa' note that gunmen in a vehicle opened fire on a Syrian forces' roadblock near Al-Sayyidah Hospital on the Al-Karak-Al-Furzul road. Soldiers manning the roadblock chased the gunmen and arrested them.

Al-Asad, Al-Shar' Meet Iraqi Opposition Delegation

JN061803 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq [SAIRI] at 1700 today. The delegation comprises Dr Ja'fari, SAIRI vice chairman; Budayri, head of the SAIRI information department; Haydari, representative of the mujahidin and member of the SAIRI chairmanship; Shaykh Barazanji, Kurdish representative and member of the SAIRI military committee; and Abu Isra', head of SAIRI foreign relations. The talks revolved around the situation in the region and its developments and around the struggle waged by the fraternal Iraqi people against Saddam's regime and its policy that is hostile to the interests of Iraq and the Arabs.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received the SAIRI delegation this morning. The talks revolved around the situation in the region. The conferees reviewed the Iraqi regime's suspect role in fighting the Iranian revolution on the one hand and in cooperating with the Camp David defeatist course on the other.

Chief of Staff Addresses Academy Graduates

JN061936 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Aleppo — Under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, a celebration was held on the graduation of a new class from the Al-Asad Academy for Military Engineering. General Hikmat al-Shihabi, chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces, represented President al-Asad at the celebration.

The representative of the commander in chief delivered a speech. He said: I am pleased to convey the president's greetings and warm wishes for the graduate officers as well as his hope that everybody will achieve further success on the path of our victorious militant march. He also talked about the current political situation. He said: The Arab reactionaries' efforts have crystallized in order to end the Arab-Israeli conflict in favor of imperialism and Zionism by their insistence on convening an emergency Arab summit in Morocco. They want to give a new push to those involved in the capitulatory plan, to legitimize their suspect moves, to further the deterioration and division in the Arab arena in favor of Camp David, and to attempt to restore the Egyptian regime, which is burdened with the sins of the treacherous and capitularory accords, to the Arab League.

The representative of the commander in chief also referred to the "Bright Star-85" maneuvers, which U.S. forces are holding with Egyptian and Somali forces. He said these maneuvers are another chapter of coordination between U.S. imperialism and the agent regimes in the Arab region in the service of U.S. interests and efforts to protect its strategic ally, Israel, and to instruct these regimes' armies to fight wherever they are required by the leader of world imperialism. He stressed that no conspiracy in the Arab arena will prevent Syria from fighting the enemy and confronting the conspiracies. He also said: We are confident that neither forces nor fleets can protect these rulers from the punishment of our Arab people for their treason. We are confident that this day will come soon. The fate of Al-Sadat and Numayri is a living example.

Lebanese National Union Front Cables Al-Asad

JN070713 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 7 Aug 85

["Text" of Lebanese National Union Front cable to President Hafiz al-Asad following its constituent conference in Shtawrah on 6 August]

[Text] The National Union Front, which convened its constitutent conference in Shtawrah on 6 August 1985, extends greetings of admiration, apprecaition, and respect to struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, leader of the school of pan-Arab steadfastness in face of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught, loyal defender of the interests of the Arab nation, and firm supporter of the Lebanese people in their struggle to liberate the land from Zionist occupation, assert Lebanon's Arab identity, regain national unity, and place Lebanon on the course of democratic development.

If the Lebanese National Union Front expresses the will of all Lebanese nationalists when it affirms that one of the bases for a national solution of the Lebanese crisis is building a strong pan-Arab relationship between Lebanon and Syria to coordinate the two countries' resources in foreign policy, defense, security, economy, education, and other fields, it is because it is acting on the basis of Syria's pioneering role in the Lebanese and pan-Arab arenas, but moreso because of its confidence in President Hafiz al-Asad's wisdom, patriotism, courage, and firmness. The National Union Front, which is proud of its alliance and pan-Arab relations with Al-Asad's Syria, affirms its determination to further strengthen and remain loyal to this relationship.

AL-THAWRAH Attacks 'Bright Star' Maneuvers

PM071151 Damascus AL-THAWRAH 27 Jul 85 p 2

[Muhammad Zuruf article: "'Bright Star': A U.S. Cover for a Capitulationist Course"]

[Excerpts] The major military exercises that the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] is carrying out in the Egyptian desert under the name of "Bright Star" are extremely serious because their principal aim is to test the ability of that force to occupy the Arab area, its strategic positions, and its material and manpower resources. It is no coincidence that these maneuvers should take place at this time in particular, when the United States is trying to expand the Camp David circle by paving the way to direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-'Arafatist delegation. This timing is deliberate because it clearly conveys the nature of the new U.S. onslaught in the Middle East and expresses Washington's insistence on resorting to the use of brute force to impose humiliating solutions and settlements on the Arabs. The "Bright Star" maneuvers are part of the U.S. strategy to deal exclusively with the Arab-Zionist conflict and intimidate the Arabs so as to drive them toward accepting the status quo and accepting the Israeli terms.

For this reason the United States prepared for these maneuvers with a series of intensive military movements both off the Lebanese coast and in the vicinity of the Gulf. The aim of this "military display" is to introduce the surrender course under the umbrella of a direct U.S. military presence in the area.

The "Bright Star" maneuvers have escalated the U.S. onslaught to its climax and put the entire Middle East in a potentially dangerous and open-ended situation. This is because the size of forces participating in the maneuvers and the sophisticated military weapons programmed to be used in the military operations are a cause for great concern and clearly show that the United States is preparing for serious action in the region. It is also clear that the Egyptian regime will be participating in the U.S. maneuvers so as to convince the Jordanian regime that anyone who pursues the path of capitulation will enjoy special U.S. interest, even on the military and strategic levels.

All this requires the Arab forces of steadfastness and resistance to step up their national and patriotic struggle, intensify their strategic cohesiveness, and step up their efforts to confront this menacing U.S. danger. They must resort to all available means in order to weaken U.S. influence in the area and to apply pressure on U.S. political and economic interests. The Arab masses should take the initiative in this field and play a decisive role in opposing and foiling the U.S. plans.

It is inconceivable for Arab land to be so violated without more than one popular uprising breaking out in the Arab area and without bringing about the downfall of the regimes that have brought the U.S. forces to the Middle East, that have provided for them the political cover that the United States has been seeking in order to intensify its military presence in the area, prior to occupying it and subjecting its countries and peoples to the Zionist will.

Rabin on Security Zone, Detentions, Deportation
TA061255 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1247 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says the IDF unit which was involved in yesterday's incident in which two IDF soldiers were killed in southern Lebanon acted according to regulations. Rabin said the unit is not permanently deployed in Lebanon, it only enters there on the basis of the security situation. Generally speaking, Rabin believes the security strip is continuing to prove its effectiveness.

Regarding another issue, Rabin told our correspondent Gil Ronen that recent administrative detentions were issued against people who incite and encourage terrorism. If the need arises, more use will be made of the administrative detentions, and the punitive measure of deportation cannot be ruled out.

Rabin Says Detentions Preferable to Deportation
TA061601 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says the administrative detentions issued last night to three students in Judaea and Samaria were done in the framework of Israel's battle against provocateurs. Rabin said it is preferable to issue an administrative detention order than to impose a curfew or close down an institution. Minister Rabin toured Judaea and Samaria today, and our correspondent Gil Ronen accompanied the minister.

[Begin recording] [Ronen] During his stop in Hebron's casbah Minister Rabin answered correspondents' questions. According to Rabin the administrative detention orders issued against three Al-Jajah students last night are part of the fight against terrorism dealing with provocateurs.

[Rabin] We have been facing a wave of terrorist attacks, most of which were done on the basis of local organizations, as well as by elements linked with the terrorist organizations. We reached the conclusion that we must take several steps. Two of the punitive measures we can now use, following a long period in which they were not in use, are administrative detentions and deportations. If we can use administrative detentions, it is certainly preferable to imposing a curfew or closing down an institution, this if you are certain you can put under administrative detention the activists who are responsible for the situation in the university or anywhere else.

[Ronen] According to Minister Rabin the closure of Al-Najah University was also done in the framework of the fight against provocateurs. [End recording]

Rabin: No Construction in Khirbat al-Ramaythah
TA061528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says there will be no construction activity in Khirbat al-Rumaythah, which is in Hebron, until the government reaches a decision on this issue. Mr Rabin was speaking with our correspondent Shalom Oren during a visit to Hebron.

Peres Says Dialogue With Egypt, Jordan To Be Pursued
TA061420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister says that currently we have a dialogue with Egypt and Jordan and we will make every effort for it to succeed. Mr Peres noted that it is our duty to the young generation to do everything in our power to prevent additional wars, and we are very serious about this. The prime minister said this during his tour in the Haifa area. Mr Peres emphasized that we will not implement the death penalty for terrorists since we do not want the terrorists to force us to change the way of life in Israel and Jewish morality. Mr Peres took pride in the fact that since the inception of the State of Israel no gallows have been set up, nor were firing squads used, except for the hanging of Adolf Eichman.

Sharon Calls on U.S. To Intercede With Jordan
TA061720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon believes the United States should convince King Husayn to get rid of the terrorist commands on Jordanian territory. As for the talks with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, he said that if the United States and Israel adopt a clear-cut position against negotiations with the PLO, there will be a chance to find Palestinian representatives who are not associated with terror. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that Minister Sharon said this on his farm to Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina.

Shamir Warns Jordan Against Terrorist Bases
TA061744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has warned Jordan that it must remove terrorist bases from its territory. The foreign minister made the statement at the settlement of Adora near Hebron. Shamir was speaking to reporter Jerry Cheslow:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] It doesn't mean that Israel will tomorrow make any military steps in this regards, but it is a warning, it's a warning to the Jordanian Government that this is not the way. They have to prevent the establishment of terrorist bases in the Jordanian territory. Israel will not be able to tolerate it.

[Cheslow] In other words, you as foreign minister, you are warning Jordan?

[Shamir] Israel is warning Jordan, and I think that Jordan knows very well what we think about this terrorist presence in Jordan. [End recording]

More on Shamir Warnings to Jordan; Herut 'Breach'

TA061750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Interview with Yitzhaq Shamir, vice prime minister and foreign minister, by Shalom Oren during a tour of the southern Hebron hills on 6 August — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] I participated in the process of adopting the anti-terror measures. There are measures I would recommend which the government has not yet decided upon...

[Oren, interrupting] Such as?

[Shamir] These are problems which I prefer to discuss in Cabinet meetings. I can only say: I support the use of the death penalty in cases of extreme ruthlessness, and this has not yet been decided upon. This possibility has not been ruled out completely but I would prefer that a decision be clearly passed on this matter. I would also prefer that a more accelerated and convincing procedure be decided upon on the matter of expulsions, without any unnecessary, formal delays.

[Oren] Do you think we should hit terrorist concentrations in Jordan, for instance?

[Shamir] I would not enter into operational discussions. I would only tell the Jordanian Government that it should prevent the presence of terrorists on its territory. This is dangerous both for us and for Jordan.

[Oren] How about U.S. condemnation?

[Shamir] Well, we were accustomed to condemnations of this kind in the past. I do not think this should change our minds or decrease the need to adopt all measures which seem suitable for us for the defense of our lives.

[Oren] As for your party, the atmosphere in the party which you lead is stormy. Some speak of a breach, others protest against the decision made [on merger with the La'am faction]. What is your reaction to this?

[Shamir] There is no breach; there are differences of opinion. Some people are already rejoicing about this, but I can calm them by stating that the Herut Movement will overcome these differences and will continue to be the largest political party in Israel.

[Oren] Are you pleased with the meeting which took place on 4 August?

[Shamir] I cannot say I am pleased. I reject phenomena such as we witnessed then. I hope we will all unite so as to prevent them in future.

[Oren] Is there more emphasis on the various branches within Herut as a result of this meeting?

[Shamir] I do not think so. I think we will not perpetuate branches; the movement will not accept the establishment of branches of this kind. There are no ideological disagreements in our movement. The movement is united behind its principles and will continue to be so.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Whitehead Arrives

TA061830 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1820 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 6 Aug (ITIM) — Deputy U.S. Secretary of State John Whitehead arrived in Israel this afternoon, in the framework of a get-acquainted trip he is holding in Middle Eastern countries.

The guest was received at Ben-Gurion Airport by U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering, for whom this was his first official public appearance after presenting his credentials to President Herzog this morning.

Mr Whitehead was also received by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche. He will confer with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, as well as Ministers Rabin, Shamir, and Moda'i, and will continue his trip on Friday. He arrived in Israel after a visit to Egypt and Jordan, and will proceed to Saudi Arabia and Morocco.

He did not make any announcement at the airport, but promised to talk with journalists after his meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on Thrusday.

This is basically a fact finding trip which he is conducting upon his appointment as the person in charge of Middle East affairs in the U.S. State Department.

Moda'i on Exports, Prices, Economic Plan

TA061820 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik on 6 August; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Sukenik] Mr Finance Minister, can we have an initial reaction to the data of exports from January to July, as publicized today?

[Moda'i] The data published today, both for July and for 1985 so far, may be the first realistic ray of light which I see in the economic developments. Some of the developments are a result of the new economic plan and some are the result of measures we had adopted earlier. However, there is no doubt that we should take a positive view of an increase in exports of 24.4 percent as compared to last July. From January to July this year we have come close to the target we set for ourselves for exports this year, namely, 10 percent. We have already reached 9 percent today, and I have heard exporters say that this is not the last word yet.

[Sukenik] Well, sir, we are drawing near the middle of the 3 emergency economic month period, and the question is whether you already have an answer as to how we will emerge from these months?

[Moda'i] The answer is that it is simply not necessary to emerge from these months; the terms in which we spoke of the package deals are not at all suitable to the economic plan. I tried to explain this upon presenting the economic plan. As far as the work agreements are concerned, they were, after all, signed until the end of March. So, in this sphere, there is nothing...

[Sukenik, interrupting] How about prices?

[Moda'i] As far as prices are concerned, I assume that already by the end of this month or the beginning of next month the public will find out that, while the emergency decrees are still valid, we will remove products, perhaps groups of products, from the price control list. Today, already, I hear that commodities are sold at lower, sometimes considerably lower prices, than the maximum prices posted for them on the list. These are good signs, provided that we continue to preserve the framework of the state budget. Contrary to the announcement I heard this morning, there is no increase in government spending. We will continue to preserve this framework if we continue to stablize the capital market, if state revenues continue to increase during the coming period, since afterward we are inclined to ease the burden of taxes shouldered by the citizens of the State of Israel. If we do all this...

[Sukenik, interrupting] The weak link of the plan is, of course, the issue of dismissals. Tonight you enter a discussion [with the Histadrut] on this issue. How long will you conduct the fruitless negotiations on dismissals?

[Moda'i] We have made efforts, we continue to make efforts, and I hope we will finally reach an agreement with the Histadrut on this difficult question as well. This question concerns many people but is still part of the comprehensive national effort. I compare this toa battlefield situation: Some people do not return from the battlefield. This is it. This is the state of affairs. It is the duty of the country to take care that there are no hungry people in it, to take care to have maximum employment; however, it is also its duty to heal the economy. We cannot, after all, eat off foreigners' hands ad infinitum. The citizens of the State of Israel today enjoy standards of living which have not been produced by us entirely. You know the figures and facts: Standards of living go up by tens of percent points while productivity rises by a few points — who is filling the gap here? There is a limit to this.

Moda'i on Dismissals, Compensation, Unemployment

TA070639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by economics correspondent Gadi Sukenik on 6 August; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Moda'i] We thought that the Histadrut should be more forthcoming in its contribution to the economic plan, and not stand on these prolonged procedures. The prime minister approached the Histadrut secretary general with this request, and today the secretary general announced that he would recommend to the trade unions, with whom negotiations will be held, that they agree to a shortening of the dismissal process to the extent we discussed.

[Sukenik] Are you prepared to promise to update the tax brackets, exemptions, allowances, and increments for civil servants?

[Moda'i] Promise who?

[Sukenik] The public, and the Histadrut which is signatory to agreements with you.

[Moda'i] No agreement specifies updating the tax brackets and making concessions or paying national insurance instead of the worker. This can be confirmed by the Histadrut secretary general. We agreed to implement these amendments — early updating of the tax brackets, and payment of national insurance for low income groups instead of the worker himself paying — in the wake of a request by the Histadrut, and we will do so.

[Sukenik] Has the way been cleared for renewed negotiations with the Histadrut? Do you believe, sir, that the dismissal process will now be speeded up?

[Moda'i] Yes, I am certain that the dismissal process will be speeded up and also completed, although I do not speak of dismissals with joy. I think this is a very painful process, especially for those who will be affected by it. Nevertheless, the process is one which reality necessitates.

[Sukenik] When do you think the first public sector workers will be dismissed, in accordance with the agreement you reached with the Histadrut?

[Moda'i] Those workers who agree to leave their jobs in the public service early on may perhaps receive larger compensation. As regards those workers who do not agree to this, we will complete the process according to the predetermined dates.

[Sukenik] Sir, you are again mentioning greater compensation. In the past, the Histadrut claimed that the workers should be encouraged to resign voluntarily by offering them greater compensation. Is there anything to this talk?

[Moda'i] There has always been something to this. Dismissals are in effect; some include compensation payments which are larger than those specified in the work agreements — namely, 100-percent compensation. Greater compensation has been made. All that I can say at this stage is that if, during the early stages of the negotiations, it appears that there are workers who we would like to dismiss and who do not object and are prepared to resign immediately, we will also consider the possibility of increasing compensation.

[Sukenik] The employment service's data show a deterioration in the employment situation, which certainly does not encourage workers to leave the public service. Why do you not encourage the workers to resign by offering them greater retirement compensation?

[Moda'i] I answered the question on greater retirement compensation a minute ago. Regarding the question about an increase in the number of unemployed, this term must always be defined. I repeat that I heard of an increase in the number of people who

did not find jobs, despite the fact that the number of registered unemployed dropped drastically 3 or 4 months ago. Therefore, you have to define what you mean by the number of people without jobs. There are those, for example, who refuse to take jobs when the place of work is more than 20 km away from their homes. With all due respect, this is in accordance with the Labor Ministry's definitions, but it is wrong in light of the economic difficulties existing in Israel today.

Existing Economic Agreements To Be Honored

TA061858 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister, finance minister, and Histadrut secretary agreed today that all agreements existing on the economy will be honored. It was also decided that the dismissal of workers in the public sector will be carried out according to existing agreements. The Histadrut will hold a dialogue with the civil servants union so as to shorten the process of dismissals. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports that the prime minister said he understood that the Histadrut secretary is prepared to help with the economic recovery plan. According to the prime minister, there were a number of technical misunderstandings, but these misunderstandings have apparently been clarified in full.

According to the Histadrut, the emergency decrees have been cancelled in fact. According to the Histadrut, the finance minister complied with Secretary Qeysar's request that the updating of the income tax brackets be advanced to the months of August and September.

Egyptian Minister Discusses Purchase of Diesel Fuel

TA061900 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Egypt wants to buy $10 million worth of diesel fuel from Israel. This has been learned by our energy affairs correspondent Yitzhaq Ergaz. To date Egypt has been buying diesel fuel in the international market. If Egypt purchases diesel fuel from Israel it will pay from 3 to 4 dollars les per barrel than it paid in the international market. Our correspondent adds that discussions on this issue were held during the last two visits to Israel by the Egyptian minister of petroleum and mineral wealth.

Court Injunction Prevents Expulsion of Terrorist

TA061201 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1143 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The High Court of Justice has prevented the expulsion of a terrorist who had been released as part of the prisoner exchange deal with Ahmad Jibril. Justice Gavri'el Bach issued an interim injunction instructing the defense minister and the Tulkarm military governor not to expel the terrorist, 'Abd al-Majid Radad from the village of Sayda, near Tulkarm, until the end of the debate on the appeal he submitted today to the High Court of Justice. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that Radad has already served 17 years in prison, after having been caught penetrating into Israel from Jordan as part of a terrorist squad in 1968. He was then sentenced to 30 years in jail.

In his appeal, he claimed that his family lives in Judaea and Samaria, and that he regrets his deeds. The appeal also states that yesterday he was informed by telephone that he must report to the International Red Cross offices in Tulkarm today in order to be deported from the area. He maintains that the deportation constitutes a violation of international law and of an international agreement to which Israel is a signatory. As we have said, Justice Bach has issued an interim injunction preventing his expulsion for the time being, and has transferred the appeal to be debated by a panel made up of three judges and a representative of the Attorney General's Office.

AL-QUDS on Jordan-PLO Delegation Members

JN051059 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Source and the Tributary"]

[Text] Israel has rejected the idea of including PNC members in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to hold dialogue with the United States. Israel reiterated its complete rejection of differentiating between the PNC and the PLO, considering the PNC the source and the PLO the tributary.

In fact, the PLO is the produce of the PNC, and those two bodies cannot be separated. The PLO is responsible before the PNC, and the PLO Executive Committee memebrs are selected directly from the PNC members. We do not believe that the United States or any other country in the world can ignore these facts. When the United States agreed to hold a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation it knew full well that the members of the Palestinian side in the delegation would be elected by the PLO. It has become obvious that any Palestinian side or delegation coming from outside the PLO or without PLO blessing only represents itself.

The Palestinian people have asserted many principles, foremost being that the PLO is their sole legitimate representative. The United States has tried many times over many years to encroach on the Palestinian people's will. However, the United States received the same reply from all the people regardless of their intellectual leanings.

Out of its belief that the PLO is an integral part of the political formula in the Middle East, the United States agreed to hold a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Thus, the PLO has succeeded in opening doors of dialogue with the United States. Israel should learn from its previous attempts and experiences, because sooner or later it will realize that a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace in the region can only be achieved through the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

AL-FAJR on Political Alternatives to Dialogue
JN051117 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Current and Future Alternative"]

[Text] Despite the fact that some time has passed since the selection of names for the Palestinian side to the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue with the United States, there are still those who are trying to foment trouble, sow sedition among the sons of the one people, and enshrine division.

Those who are carrying out these acts of instigation against the current political efforts to revitalize the crisis and extricate it from the state of stagnation it is currently experincing are not offering any alternative to the political dialogue with the United States and to the attempts to revitalize the crisis through the United States.

Convulsive stands aside, and out of a determination to avoid any pitfalls into which we may be dragged that would make us carry out rhetoric vituperations, we would like to calmly say: We ask those who are loyal to the cause to be aware of the realities of this stage and to assess them objectively before deciding whether the dialogue with the United States and the attempt to make it recognize the PLO constitute a deviation or a positive gain to the march of our cause which cannot stop until the attainment of our inalienable national rights, chief among which is our right to self-determination and the establishment of the independent Palestinian state.

While we believe that at the present stage there is no other alternative but to knock on the doors of international diplomacy and seek to attain our rights through diplomatic means, we call on all fellow strugglers to come out with a practical and not rhetoric alternative to which we may resort if the political dialogue fails.

While preparing for the coming diplomatic stage we must think, calculate, and prepare ourselves for what we should do if this stage fails to acheive the objective we are seeking.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi on Summit, U.S. 'Invasion'

LD062338 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution was contacted today by phone by King Hassan II of Morocco; brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, PDRY president, and Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, UAE president. The brother leader explained to them the situation in relation to the American invasion of the Arab homeland, as American forces have landed in Egypt, Somalia, and Oman. He confirmed to them that Libya will resist the foreign invasion until the end.

He also confirmed to them in relation to the Arab summit that if it is being convened in order to resist the American invasion, to put the Jordanian and Iraqi regimes on trial for their violation of the Baghdad summit resolutions calling for the boycott of the Egyptian regime, and if it is being convened to consider the unification of the Arab nation and the liberation of Palestine, then he will be the first to attend it.

The Jamahiri Libyan attitude is clear and its course, which was approved by the Basic People's Conference, is obvious — it rejects the plans for capitulation to the enemy and rejects the 'Arafat-Husayn plan and considers it treason to the Arab nation. It rejects the Fes resolutions fully and considers them a collective Arab recognition of the Zionist entity, and rejects the so-called Reagan plan categorically and considers it not open for consideration.

Message to UN Condemns U.S.-Egyptian Maneuvers

LD070849 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has sent a message to the president of the UN Security Council about the U.S. maneuvers taking place near the artificial borders with the Jamahiriyah. In the message he underlined the gravity of these maneuvers and the threat they constitute to security and peace in the region. He stressed that these maneuvers are a provocative act against the Jamahiriyah and are part of the policy of terrorism pursued by the U.S. Government against small antions. He emphasized inthe message that continually choosing the region close to the Libyan Arab Eastern border to stage U.S.-Egyptian maneuvers is not mere chance but is intended to intimidate the people of the Jamahiriyah and to threaten to interfere in their internal affairs.

After condemning these provocative maneuvers in which the nuclear aircraft carrier *Nimitz* and B-52 strategic aircraft are taking part, the message stressed that these maneuvers fall within the framework of U.S. policy, which seeks to sow fear and terror in the world and to threaten the security and the safety of Third World countries. The message stated that these maneuvers are nothing but a link in the chain of the U.S. policy bent on browbeating people into its domination and hegemony.

JANA Comments on 'Bright Star' Maneuvers

LD061943 Tripoli JANA in English 1747 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Dulqidaa, 6 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The U.S. military manoeuvres "Falling Star" held on Egyptian territories, skies and waters, today entered its third day amid increasing popular Egyptian rejection. World progressive and peace loving quarters unanimously and angrily condemned them as being blunt military occupation of Egypt and another step on the road of securing U.S. imperialist greed in the Arab region.

JANA's political editor confirmed in this respect that the storming of 9,000 U.S. troops from various services of Egypt is the publicised figure of the U.S. soldiers participating in these manoeuvers and cannot be looked at whether from the political or military point of view. Except [word indistinct] being (?an) undisguised domination and open challenge to the Egyptian people whom these manoeuvers were imposed upon in the same way the Zionist flag was imposed upon it to fly in its oppressed capital.

The editor said: If this U.S.-Zionist occupation of Egypt has no longer been an issue to dispute upon, then these manoeuvres aim at fully removing the danger that threatens the American stability in Egypt and other Arab countries under American influence.

These manoeuvres are nothing but consolidation of U.S. imperialist occupation of Egypt and a new American attempt to put the Arab region fully under American imperialist control and influence.

[Words indistinct] daily out today criticised these manoeuvres stressing that they are aimed at connecting the American forces to a specific fighting mentality directly connected to the U.S. greed in the Arab region.

London radio revealed, in its programme 'current affairs', that the American President Reagan has ordered a strategic study to be prepared on a specific number of Arab countries which he described as threatening the security of the pro-American states and which the U.S. leadership should aim at wiping them out.

The study shed light in particular on what it called the dangers threatening Egypt and the Sudan from Libya, and dangers threatening Jordan from Syria.

These reveal clearly the designed intentions of the American Government and its symbols in the Arab region behind these hostile manoeuvres which requires an Arab and an international rigid (?obstacle) to halt this blunt aggressive series.

(?JANA) received information that the U.S. aircraft carrier *Nimitz* and the accompanying vessels had anchored at a place 90 miles north west of Alexandria.

Information obtained on the Falling Star U.S. manoeuvres are taking place at the moment close to the artificial borders between Jamahiriyah and Egypt on land, sea and air. 8 landing ships accompanied by *Iwo Jima* helicopter carrier are stationed at 50 miles east of Alexandria and another group of vessels, amongst

which are a mine-carrier and 2 frigates, are anchored at 110 miles north of Alexandria.

Tripoli Proposals Accepted by Arab Foreign Ministers

LD061223 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Casablanca, 6 Aug (JANA) — JANA has learned that the Libyan Arab proposals, announced by the Libyan Arab delegation to the meetings of the Council of Arab foreign Ministers in Casablanca, have been included in the report that will be submitted by the chairman of the Ministerial Council to the chairman of the Arab Summit Conference and that will in turn be submitted to the Arab kings and presidents.

An investigating committee has been set up in the light of the Libyan Arab proposal to look into the contraventions committed by the Jordanian and Iraqi regimes.

Brother Ahmad al-Shahati, member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, in the speech he delivered last night asked the conference of Arab foreign ministers to include four basic important clauses on their agenda of the Arab summit set to be held in Morocco. They are: the question of the American invasion of the Arab homeland represented in the military terrorist bases, the provocative maneuvers, and the continuing American threat to the Arab nation; the setting up of a committee to look into the contraventions of the Iraqi and Jordanian regimes of the resolutions of the Baghdad summit regarding boycotting the Egyptian regime; the subject of realizing Arab unity according to the proposals put forward by the brother leader of the revolution to the Arab kings and president; the question of liberating the occupied Palestinian and Arab territory, drawing a strategy to support Palestinian resistence, and condemning the massacres the camps suffered from Amal gangs.

The Ministerial Council concluded its work last night in Casablanca. During its 3-day meeting, it made preparations for the Arab summit conference.

MAURITANIA

President Ould Taya Leaves For Arab Summit

AB061600 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Presidency of the CMSN announces: His Excellency Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, left Nouakchott this morning for Casablanca where he will take part in the extraordinary Arab summit. The head of state is accompanied on this trip by a delegation including His Excellency Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the CMSN and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

MOROCCO

Premier Lamrani, Weinberger Hold Talks

PM061141 Casablanca LE MATIN DE SAHARA in French 31 Jul 85 pp 1-2

[MAP report: "Karim Lamrani Talks With Caspar Weinberger"]

[Text] Washington — Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrami was received at the Pentagon Monday by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

The meeting was also attended, on the Moroccan side, by his Majesty's Ambassador in Washington Maati Jorio; General Mohamed Achahbar, secretary general of administration of the Ministry of Defense; General Mohamed Kebbaj, inspector of the Royal Air Force; Rachid Haddaoui, chief adviser to the prime minister; and Colonel Mohamed Kostali;

And on the U.S. side by Richard Armitage, assistant secretary of defense (international security affairs); new U.S. Ambassador in Rabat Thomas Nassif; Harmon Kir, acting charge d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy; Air Force Chief of Staff General Charles Gabriel; and Lieutenant General Philip Gast, director of the Defense Department's Defense Security Assistance Agency.

The talks between the two sides are taking place within the framework of the fourth session of the Moroccan-U.S. joint military committee.

The prime minister and his accompanying delegation previously had a meeting with Richard Armitage.

Karim Lamrani and his accompanying delegation also visited the Senate, where they were received by Republican Senator Richard Lugar (Indiana), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Moroccan delegation continued its contacts with a visit to the State Department, where it was received by Acting Secretary John C. Whitehead, who gave a luncheon for the prime minister.

The luncheon was attended by the members of the Moroccan delegation and by several U.S. officials including Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost; Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy; Richard Armitage; the U.S. ambassador in Rabat; the acting charge d'affaires at the same embassy; director of the State Department's Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia Bureau David Zweifel; State Department Director of Politico-Military Affairs John Hawes; and Howard Taicher, director of the National Security Council's Near East and South Asia Bureau.

In the afternoon of the first day of his working visit to Washington Karim Lamrani had a number of contacts, including a conversation at the State Department with acting Secretary of State John C. Whitehead, attended by Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Mur-

phy, U.S. Ambassador in Rabat Thomas Nassif, his majesty's ambassador in Washington Maati Jorio, the prime minister's chief adviser Rachid Haddaoui, and the prime minister's mission chief Mohamed Lahlou.

Next the prime minister visited the U.S. Congress, where he talked with Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas P. O'Neill.

After his visit to the Capitol, Karim Lamrani proceeded to the Department of Agriculture, where he had talks with Secretary of Agriculture John Block.

In the evening the prime minister and his accompanying delegation were the guests at a reception given by Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage at the Fort McNair Officers' Club in Washington.

The reception was attended by numerous civilian and military figures including Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and several U.S. ambassadors abroad, including Thomas Nassif and Peter Sebastian, respectively U.S. ambassadors in Rabat and Tunis, as well as several members of the U.S. Congress.

On Monday evening Colonel Mohamed Kostali, military attache at the Moroccan Embassy in Washington, gave a dinner for Prime Minister Karim Lamrani and his accompanying Moroccan delegation.

The dinner was attended by numerous figures including his majesty's ambassador in Washington Maati Jorio and the prime minister's chief adviser Rachid Haddaoui, as well as the members of the military delegation.

On the U.S. side it was attended by, among others, General Philip Gast, director of the Defense Department's Defense Security Assistance Agency; Lieutenant General Arthur E. Brown, director of the Army staff; and Commodore Robert Steele of the Navy.

SUDAN

TMC Chairman, Prime Minister Leave for Morocco

JN061112 Khartoum SUNA in English 1056 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 6 (SUNA) — TMC Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab and Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah left here today for Morocco to take part in the Arab summit conference scheduled to be held tomorrow.

Prime Minister Views Relations With Libya

JN071039 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 7, (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah affirmed the recently signed agreement between Sudan and the Libyan Jamahiriyah was of a military assistance nature designed to cover the needs of the Sudanese Armed Forces and denied it was a military defence pact.

In statements to the Al-Sahafah daily published this morning here, Dr al-Jazuli further said the assistance agreement was presented to the Council of Ministers by the defence minister, following his return from the Libyan Jamahiriyah, in the form of a report for full review and finalization.

However, said the premier, the agreement does not in any way affect the special relations existing ebtween Sudan and Egypt.

TMC Official Examines Situation in South

JN061110 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, August 6, (SUNA) — T.M.C. Deputy Chairman General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl announced that the People's Armed Forces are in full control of the situation in the South and that the situation is in their favour. He expressed hope that John Garang would respond to the good will shown towards him and return home.

Replying to questions by journalists he said south Sudan question should be solved first so that general elections could be held in the whole Sudan. He said an easy solution for the issue could be reached through dialogue among citizens in the north and the south and expressed optimism that the sister citizens in the south would agree on the type of rule they like.

Regarding the transitional period Fadl said that they insist on its fixed time and added that they expect success of the south conference.

On Garang's say that he is seeking solution of whole Sudan's problems and not only those of the south Fadl said that Garang can not speak in the name of all the Sudanese citizens but he tried to guise the south question in a larger size. He added that the citiziens in the other regions can present their questions and that none of them would accept another to speak on behalf of him in this regard.

In regards deposed Numayri's repatriation he said it is a popular demand supported by the T.M.C., as a part of the people, and that they are awaiting the reply of the Egyptian authorities to the official memorandum submitted by the Sudanese Government in this regard.

On their attitude towards Garange he said, "We have to use courtesy with him as long as he stays in a neighbouring country".

On whether Siwar al-Dhahab, Mengistu negotiations has tackled the south question, he said the negotiations centred on improving the relations between the two countries in the different spheres probably including the south question.

On Bright Star maneuvres Fadl said they had never participated in these maneuvres. Referring to the joint Sudanese- American military training he said it was stopped and added that the Sudan had never joined any joint Egyptian-American training at any time.

Regarding the draft constitution for the transitional period he said it is still subject to study by the (TMC) and the cabinet have no differences.

Armed Forces Kill 149 'Outlaws,' Seize Camp

JN061816 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Juba/Sudan, 6 Aug (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces have achieved a big victory over the outlaws by occupying the Jummayzah area after removing bunkers set up by the outlaws. The Armed Forces destroyed a camp belonging to the outlaws in the (Sudan Safari) area, killed 149 persons and wounded many others, and occupied a camp.

In a statement issued today, the command of the Equatoria Military Region said that the Armed Forces seized many weapons, including 81-mm howitzers and 60-mm guns, and many light weapons including Kalashnikovs, G-3's, and guns. The Armed Forces also seized RPG's, (?hand grenades), three radio sets installed in vehicles, quantities of ammunition, as well as small arms that have not been counted yet.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives U.S. Congressional Delegation

LD061945 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received this morning at the Presidential Palace in Skanes a delegation from the Armed Forces committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. Present were Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and interior minister, as well as Minister of National Defense Slaheddine Baly, Mahmoud Mestiri, Secretary of State in the foreign minister's office, and the Tunisian ambassador to Washington. President Bourguiba recalled, when welcoming the delegation, the (?good) impressions that he has about his last visit to the United States. He also recalled that he was given, as always, the warm welcome usually accorded to friends. He added that he considered the congratulatory cable that he received from President Reagan on his birthday on 6 August to be a friendly gesture that stresses (?friendly character) of the two countries' relations. President Bourguiba also told the members of the American delegation: We will not forget the constant assistance you have provided to us.

The head of the U.S. delegation, [name indistinct], for his part said, following his departure from Skanes Palace: The members of the delegation are very happy to have had the opportunity to meet President Habib Bourguiba, a president known for his farsightedness and his moderation. Some of us have had the opportunity of talking with him earlier; today we are renewing our acquaintance with him. The rest of us are meeting him for the first time. His reputation is excellent [words indistinct] and this meeting was held in a very friendly atmosphere. President Habib Bourguiba has been a loyal friend of the United States for several decades. We appreciate his wisdom and were glad to have the opportunity to discuss with him his views on current international issues. Our meeting with him today was very fruitful, and this will pave the way for our talks with Tunisian officials tomorrow. Our visit today, and the last visit of President Bourguiba to the United States, represent an important link within the framework of the continuous dialogue to bolster bilateral relations between our two countries.

KENYA

Cabinet Reshuffled; New Ministry Created

EA061651 Nairobi KNA in English 1555 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Nairobi, KNA, Aug 06 — President Daniel arap Moi has created a new Ministry of Planning and National Development, separating it from the Ministry of Finance. The minister for the new ministry is Dr Robert Ouko.

Mr Paul Ngei has been transferred from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to the Ministry of Water Development.

Mr Jeremiah Nyagah has been transferred from the Ministry of Water Development to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Mr Peter Oloo Aringo has been appointed the new minister for labour.

Mr Noah Katanga Ngala who has been an assistant minister in the office of the president has been appointed the new minister for information and broadcasting, replacing Mr Robert Matano. [Nairobi Domestic Service in English at 1600 GMT on 6 August reports that Robert Matano "has been dropped from the Cabinet."]

Mr Ngengi Muigai has been transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Health.

Mr Andrew Ngumba has been transferred from the Ministry of Lands and Settlement to the new Ministry of Planning and National Development.

An assistant minister for education, science and technology Mr Kimani wa Nyoike has been transferred to the Ministry of Labour.

An assistant minister for labour Mr Ahmed Abdi Ogle has been transferred to the Ministry of Water Development.

An assistant minister in the Ministry of Water Development Mr George Kamau Muhoho has been transferred from the Ministry of Water Development to the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

An assistant minister for finance Mr Philip Odupoy has been moved to the new Ministry of Planning and National Development.

An assistant minister for transport and communications Mr Joseph Muturia has been moved to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement.

An assistant minister for energy and regional development Mr Njenga Karume has been moved to the Ministry of Lands and Settlement.

The MP for Nakuru East, Mr Fred Kubai, has been appointed new assistant minister in the office of the president.

Mr John Mutinda has been moved from the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife to the Ministry of Energy and Regional Development.

Mr Nahashon Njuno has been moved from the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife.

The MP for Hamisi, Mr Samson L. Mmaitsi, has been appointed new assistant minister in the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

The president has also transferred permanent secretaries and appointed new ones.

Mr James Kamunge has been transferred from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development.

Mr John Githuku has been transferred from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the new Ministry of Planning and National Development.

Mr David Namu has been transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Mr E.C. Langat, who has been Kenya ambassador to Sweden, has been appointed the new permanent secretary in the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Mr B.E. Mwangi, currently Kenya's ambassador in Paris, becomes permanent secretary for energy and regional development in place of J.B. Omondi, who has been given another assignment.

Moroccan Envoy Delivers Message on Sahara

EA051859 Nairobi KNA in English 1750 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi Aug 5 — Special envoy of Morocco, Mr M.M. Sentar, today delivered a special message from his government to the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elija Mwangale. The message, which was in connection with the issue of the Western Sahara, expressed the hope that Morocco would soon settle the issue in order to uphold the principles of the Organization of the African Unity. Thanking President Moi for his endeavors while he was the chairman of the OAU regarding the Saharan question, Mr Sentar said Morocco would like the matter dealt with so that the OAU and the other international organizations could address themselves to other pressing issues before them.

UGANDA

Okello Assures Envoys of Good-Neighbor Policy

EA061901 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Uganda's new leader, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has said his government will follow a policy of good-neighborliness with

all the neighboring countries. The chairman of the Military Council and head of state gave the assurance at separate meetings with high commissioners of Kenya and Tanzania and the ambassadors of Rwanda, Burundi, and the Sudan in Uganda.

The meeting, which took place at gen Tito Okello's office in Parliament Buildings in Kampala, was attended by Vice Chairman of the Military Council and Minister of Defense Colonel Toko, and another member of the Military Council, Colonel Maruru.

Ambassadors, Groups Pledge Support to Okello
EA061610 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1408 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Uganda's envoys to the Soviet Union and West Germany have sent messages of congratulations to the head of state, General Tito Okello, Prime Minister Paul Muwanga, and the members of the Military Council upon their appointment.

From Bonn, the charge d'affaires, Mr William (Kamugisha), pledged loyalty of the embassy staff to the government. He also expressed their unswerving support to the general in the pursuing of his noble objective to promote unity and progress of the country.

From Moscow, Ambassador Ochieng Wellborn extended best wishes to the government and all the people of Uganda.

Other messages of congratulations have come from the executive and members of the Uganda Human Rights Union, UHRU, in West Germany. They commended all officers and men of the Uganda Army who have sacrificed their blood to remove what they described as the brutal, barbaric, murderous, and dictatorial 5-year regime of Milton Obote and his henchmen, which left over 300,000 Ugandans dead and over 4 million people displaced.

They noted with sadness that the past has been too bitter for every citizen and expressed the hope that the country's new leadership will bring about national unity which has been lacking ever since our political history. They also hoped that the new leaders will restore democracy which has been eroded away for nearly a quarter-century, preserve human rights whose increased violations during the past regime has faced national and international condemnation, and quick national reconstruction and recovery under the gospel of reconciliation and forgiveness. They promised to come and join hands with their fellow Ugandans to bring about peace, progress, and tranquillity to their devastated and war-torn country.

The management and staff of the National Insurance Corporation [NIC] have also congratulated the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, Gen Tito Okello Lutwa, (?upon his) appointment. In a message signed by the chairman of the NIC, Mr Magezi, the management and staff pledged their support to the head of state, the Military Council, the prime minister, and the entire government in their endeavors to banish lawlessness from the country and to establish true democracy, true peace, true unity, honest government, long-lasting communal amity, and fraternity among political organizations.

In their message of congratulations, elders in Mbarara District praised the chairman of the Military Council for carrying out a bloodless coup to rid the country of rampant corruption, aimless detentions, and wanton killings of innocent people. They wished the country's new leaders successful governance of the nation.

Other messages of congratulations have come from the district qadi of West Nile; the district commissioner of Mukono, Mr Charles (Kabunga); the district commissioner, Mubende, Mr (Mulara Atenyi); the Mubende writers bureau; and the managing director of (Sekagia) garage, Haji Mohamed Kakooza.

Further Reportage
EA062012 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Read by announcer in Swahili]

[Text] Some fascinating reports say that the Uganda National Rescue Front, headed by Brigadier Moses 'Ali [minister in Amin regime], has issued a statement supporting the recent coup and agreeing with the government's call to all fighting groups to lay down their arms. The message ends with a call to all rebel groups to lay down their arms and join fellow Ugandans in reconstructing the nation.

On behalf of the Ugandan Embassy in France, Ambassador David Nabeta expressed support and desire to continue serving to the new government.

Our ambassador to Zaire Ndugu David Mkaka, said he and the embassy staff supported the leader, General Tito Okello.

The acting Ugandan high commissioner in Kenya, (Jock Buzingo), and a former finance minister, (Sam Ssabagereka), also sent messages of congratulations to Gen Tito Okello.

ZAIRE

Gabonese Foreign Minister Arrives in Kinshasa

AB061411 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1005 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Aug (AZAP) — Gabon's Foreign Affairs Minister Martin Bongo arrived in Kinshasa on Monday, bringing a message from President Omar Bongo to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

The message is within the framework of the regular consultations, which have intensified in the past few months, between Zaire and Gabon on problems of common interest, as well as on bilateral and multilateral relations.

It may be recalled that the two heads of state held talks on two occasions in Libreville and in Gbadolite in the second half of July. During the two meetings, the two heads of state held identical views on all issues they examined concerning Africa, the development of the situation in the world, and bilateral relations.

Zaire-Angola Maritime Commission Session Opens

AB061225 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1030 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 5 Aug (AZAP) — Deliberations of the 10th session of the Zaire-Angola Joint Commission on the maritime bay of the River Zaire opened on Monday at 1000 at the International Trade Center of Zaire in Kinshasa and will end on Wednesday with the signing of a joint communique between the two sides.

The first day of the meeting will be devoted to the approval of the agenda prepared by the joint technical commission and the presentation of reports by both the Angolan and Zairian sides.

The signing of the joint communique will take place on Wednesday afternoon and will be followed by a closing dinner to be given by the managing director of the RVM [Shipping Lines Administration] in honor of the participants in the meeting. The Angolan delegation is expected to return to Luanda Thursday.

GHANA

Delegation to Moscow Youth Festival Returns

AB061925 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Ghana's contingent to the 12th World Youth and Students Festival in Moscow returned home today. The 80-member contingent was led by a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Ebow Tawiah. He told newsmen on arrival at the Kotoka International Airport that the festival, which represented political, social, as well as religious aspects of human life, clearly demonstrated the immense problem that faces mankind. The theme for the festival was: "For anti-imperialists, peace, and solidarity."

Ebow Tawiah said the performance of the youth demonstrated their response to the realities of the world. According to the PNDC member, the Moscow meeting brought to the youth the realization of imperialism and other dictatorial regimes of the world. Ebow Tawiah added that much emphasis was placed on the threat of nuclear war, economic crisis in developing countries including mounting foreign debts, and hunger on the African Continent. The festival called for the intensification of the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia, and appealed for more positive support from progressive countries. The PNDC member said the festival condemned the so-called U.S. constructive engagement on the Namibia issue.

On disarmament, Ebow Tawiah commended the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, for announcing an immediate unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until next year. He said Ghana portrayed her rich culture to the outside world at the festival.

On his part, the secretary for culture and tourism, Dr Ben Mohamed Abdallah, said he had discussions with the Soviet deputy minister of culture on a wide range of cultural matters. He said a cultural agreement between Ghana and the Soviet Union may be signed soon.

The chairman of the national youth organizing commission, Mulbrey Eliott, welcomed the contingent at the airport.

GUINEA

Attempt on Conte Revealed; Plotters To Be Tried

AB062245 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1900 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Excerpts] New revelations were made in Guinea today concerning the 4 July abortive coup in which General Lansana Conte nearly died [as heard]. In fact, Captain Facine Toure, Guinean minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, disclosed that on 3 July, that is 1 day before the abortive coup against Lansana Conte's regime, Diarra Traore and his men had laid an ambush on the outskirts of the capital, Conkary. However, no details were given on the ambush.

Speaking of the coup plotters, that is Diarra Traore and his men, Capt Toure said: We do not want to rule through bloodshed but he who has killed has thereby renounced life himself. Does this mean that Diarra Traore's gang will be executed? No! This was the answer given by Jean Claude Diallo, Guinean secretary of state in charge of Guineans abroad, who was recently in Libreville within the framework of his information mission. He is currently in Dakar. Jean Claude Diallo here talks to our reporter Philippe Djeni on the message he is to convey throughout the world:

[Begin recording] [Diallo] President Lansana Conte asked me to say wherever I am that there have not been any executions and I know that there have been no executions. People thought that there would be no tribunal in Guinea, that there would be no trial in Guinea, and that there would be a brief and speedy trial or what have you. I would say that all that is rumors. A court martial will be set up in Guinea to try those involved in this affair, and sanctions will be taken according to the responsibility of each of them. Guinea wants to be a country of rights and is doing its best to be so today. We do not want to worry anybody, we want everybody to enjoy his rights in Guinea. This is exactly our hope.

[Djeni] Can you confirm that the coup plotters will be defended before this court martial?

[Diallo] Well, for soldiers, court martial means military justice. I do not know how a court martial works but, anyway it will work as courts martial have worked everywhere else. [End recording]

Conte Receives Sierra Leonean Minister, Message

AB062156 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] At 0950 this morning at the Almany Samory camp, the head of state, Brigadier Lansana Conte, received the Honorable Kawusa-Konteh, a member of the All People's Congress [APC] of Sierra Leone, member of the Government Council of the Central Committee of the APC, and minister of trade and industry, who came to deliver a message from Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens. Hon Kawusa-Konteh was accompanied by Honorable Alhaji (Ebissi), a founding member of the APC, member of the APC Central Committee, and chairman of the Sierra Leonean Road Transport Owners Association; Her Excellency Mrs Mariam Kamara, Sierra Leone's ambassador to Guinea; and Robert (Blemu), first secretary at the Sierra Leonean Embassy in Conakry. Delivering the message, which contains friendly and fraternal greetings from President Siaka Stevens, Hon Kawusa-Konteh stressed that the people of Sierra Leone support the actions of President Lansana Conte aimed at fostering progress and prosperity in Guinea. In our country, he explained, the authorities highly appreciate the program of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] while the people admire the great qualities of President Lansana Conte's statesmanship. President Siaka Stevens was deeply upset by the unfortunate events of 4 July and denounced and condemned the indolent attempted coup carried out by Diarra Traore and his accomplices. To this effect, Hon (Kawusa-Konteh) reaffirmed the renewed total support of the people and Government of Sierra Leone for Brig Gen Lansana Conte [words indistinct] and later

reaffirmed the readiness of the Sierra Leonean authorities to contribute to maintaining the relations of close cooperation in several areas between Sierra Leone and Guinea.

In his response, the head of state first welcomed the Sierra Leonean delegation and later expressed satisfaction with the high degree of sympathy and consideration expressed by President Siaka Stevens and the Sierra Leonean Government toward the people and Government of Guinea. The history of the relations of friendship and fraternity between Guinea and Sierra Leone, President Lansana Conte stated, compels us to link the problems of the people of Sierra Leone to those of the people of Guinea.

[Words indistinct] the territorial demarcations imposed by the colonial masters. This is why, the head of state said, since 3 April 1984, our government has reaffirmed its readiness to strengthen the good relations existing between our two countries. [Passage indistinct] He then wished President Siaka Stevens long life and good health so that the people of the two countries may continue to gain from his great experience. The head of state then expressed satisfaction with the atmosphere of peace and social progress prevailing in Sierra Leone and assured the (?people and government) of this brotherly country of the firm willingness of the Guinean Government to deepen and strengthen their cooperation in all areas for the benefit of both Sierra Leone and Guinea and to guarantee peace in the subregion, in Africa, and in the world.

President Lansana Conte then (?made a toast) to the prosperity of Guinea and Sierra Leone and the health of President Siaka Stevens. Present at the audience was Lieutenant Abdourahmane Diallo, member of the CMRN, ambassador and chief of state protocol; and (Fantouba Fadiga), the deputy director of the protocol department of the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

PLO Official Arrives With 'Arafat Message

AB062225 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] His Excellency Ahmad Abu al-Ala, a member of the Palestinian Revolutionary Council [words indistinct] in charge of the Department of Economy of the PLO and managing director of the Palestinian [name indistinct] Company, arrived in Conakry this afternoon. He was met on arrival by the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (Lamine Oli Bogui), and the permanent undersecretary of the same ministry, Moussa Fofana. Ahmad Abu al-Ala stated upon arrival that he was bearer of a message from PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat for President Lansana Conte.

During his stay in Guinea, the PLO special envoy will hold discussions with Guinean authorities on issues of common interest, especially on economic issues. Ahmad Abu al-Ala will later visit the PLO agricultural projects on the (Kore-Kaya) road. He will brief the Guinean authorities on the current situation in the Middle East.

IVORY COAST

President Receives King Hassan Envoy, Message

AB062206 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] An emissary from King Hassan II of Morocco was received in audience late this morning by the head of state. The Moroccan special envoy, Abdelouahid Belkeziz, former foreign affairs minister, said he was bearer of a message relating to the bilateral relations and issues of common interest to Rabat and Abidjan. The Moroccan envoy added only that President Houphouet-Boigny showed great understanding of all the issues discussed.

[Begin Belkeziz recording] I had the honor and the privilege to be received by Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast. I am bearer of a message from His Majesty King Hassan II to President Houphouet-Boigny. This message bears on the bilateral relations and issues of common interest. Just like on the other occasions when I have been honored to deliver messages from his majesty the king to President Houphouet-Boigny, I listened to the advice given by the president, who showed great understanding of all issues I presented to him. I will report to his majesty the king on the outcome of our discussions and the advice that the president gave me. [End recording]

LIBERIA

Secom Head on Political Situation, LPP Status

AB070848 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Liberians have been called upon to bring to the attention of Secom [Special Elections Commission] the arrest and detention of leaders and activists of political parties during this transition to civilian rule. Addressing the nation yesterday on current political situation, Chairman Harmon of Secom said it is not in the interest of unity, peace, and harmony that the local administration would restrict political activities in the area as long as they conform to the laws of the nation and did not abuse the use of public facilities. He therefore called on the national security services to be on the alert to ensure that the political activities are within the guidelines and the laws that govern them. Mr Harmon said to deny aspiring politicians and political parties the use of facilities could drive that (?group) underground and render it difficult to bring their activities in the public view, a situation he said Secom considers unsafe for the security of the state.

In another development, the Special Elections Commission has announced that the proposed Liberian People's Party [LPP] will not be certificated as a political party. Addressing the nation at the Special Elections Commission yesterday, Ambassador Harmon said his commission will not certificate the proposed Liberian People's Party in obedience to a mandate received from the Interim National Assembly [INA] which is a law-making body of the transitional government. In a letter the chairman read from the INA dated 18 July, the law-making body advised and directed the Special Elections Commission to deny the issuance of certificate to the proposed LPP. The letter said the directive

was based on decisions taken by the INA after a review of the statement of the said proposed party released to the press on 15 July and signed by the acting chairman and co-chairman of the said proposed political party. The letter read by Chairman Harmon also quoted the INA as saying: We are of the opinion that certain portions of the said press statement are detrimental to the stability of the state.

NIGERIA

85 Detainees Granted Conditional Release

AB061745 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Eighty-five detainees have been granted conditional release by the Federal Military Government [FMG]. They include former politicians and members of the banned National Medical Association. Among them are Alhaji Lawal Kaita, who was the last civilian governor of Kaduna State, Dr Tai Solarin, Dr Beko Ransome-Kuti, and Dr Edmonson Akpabio. Others on the list include Mr Justice Adewale Thompson who was the commissioner of justice in Oyo State; Holashiru Ageda, former chairman of NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation]; Lawrence Amu; and Bagudu Bida, formerly general manager of the Kano State Broadcasting Corporation.

Announcing their release at a meeting with media executives in Lagos today, the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon, said they would be expected to make themselves available to special investigation panels in future if and when required.

ANGOLA

KUP Cites UNITA Communique on July Operations

MB050833 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 5 Aug (KUP) — A total of 3 Cubans and 67 FAPLA soldiers were killed and 17 captured by UNITA forces in the Provinces of Bie, Huambo, Benguela, Malange, and Cuanza Sul. A total of 153 weapons and 80,860 rounds of ammunition of various types were captured in combat between UNITA and Cuban-backed MPLA forces. This was revealed in a communique issued by the chief of general staff of the UNITA armed forces at the end of July.

In these clashes, the UNITA forces also destroyed 48 vehicles, 2 of which were armored, and freed 5,700 people living in the areas attacked by UNITA. The actions were carried out on very important targets, such as Mingiri, between Kamakupa and Kuemba, the Benguela railroad, Bie Province, the railroad town of Ganda in Benguela Province, and a motorized column of the MPLA 75th Brigade at Quilenda, 30 km north of Gabela, in Cuanza Sul Province.

The communique states that UNITA suffered 9 dead and 21 wounded. A total of five weapons were lost.

MOZAMBIQUE

Government Reaction to RSA Threat Detailed

HK070603 Hong Kong AFP in English 0514 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Maputo, Aug 7 (AFP) — Mozambique is "not worried" by South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha's recent threat to deport migrant workers from neighbouring countries if international economic sanctions are imposed on South Africa, according to a government source here quoted by the official Mozambican news agency.

The threat was directed more against South African black workers, the source said, since most of what Pretoria calls migrant workers in South Africa's mining industry are from the country's own bantustan territories and not from neighbouring independent states such as Mozambique.

Thus, if implemented, the deportations would be "a way of returning to the policy of mass forced removals of black workers to the bantustans," the source said.

Mozambican officials have said that South Africa has been applying economic sanctions against Mozambique since its independence in 1975. They point out that the number of Mozambicans in South African mines is relatively low and that South African trade through Maputo port is a mere 13 percent of what it was before Mozambique's independence.

Observers here note that it might be easier for South Africa to expel Mozambicans working on farms since most them are there illegally.

There has also been speculation that South Africa might also use the opportunity of any mass expulsions to infiltrate groups of armed men into neighbouring states in order to destabilise them.

Armed Forces Report on Military Operations

41 'Armed Bandits' Killed

MB070556 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM] killed 41 armed bandits during the first 2 weeks of July in a number of combat operations carried out in Maputo Province. This has been disclosed by the Maputo provincial military command, which added that two armed bandits, one light weapon, one 60mm mortar, and one bazooka were captured, and two other criminals surrendered in the Magude and Manhica regions.

The source said that on 3 July our armed forces stormed an armed bandit camp in Magude district, killing 24 criminals and wounding several others. Some 150 people, who were forced to live with the armed bandits in the (Inguamanine) region, were released by FAM in the first 2 weeks of July.

Inhambane Camp Destroyed

MB070554 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The Mozambican Armed Forces have captured a major base of the MNR bandits in the south of the country. Several journalists were flown to the camp several weeks after it was captured. The base was at (Chicococha), some 300 km north of Maputo in Inhambane Province. In an interview with AIM, army officers say the camp appears to have served as a strategic center for MNR operations in Gaza, Inhambane, and Maputo Provinces. AIM says the base was set up in mid-1984 after the MNR had been pushed out of northern areas, in particular their main base at Tome, destroyed by Mozambican forces in 1983. AIM says living conditions for the bandits and peasants they forced to live with them were poor because the base was in such [word indistinct] terrain. The bandits were said to consider the base unpenetrable.

The joint military operation, including troops from Gaza and Inhambane Provinces, stormed (Chicococha) on 23 June in time to coincide with the 10th anniversary of Mozambican independence celebrations on 25 June. AIM says the camp was attacked by helicopters and pounded by heavy artillery for 2 days when the infantry was sent in. A captain at the camp, Jonas Mukavele, says he thinks 100 bandits died in the attack. People who used to live in the town are beginning to return to it and AIM says the numbers are rising daily. A brigade of the Mozambican Red Cross has been delivering emergency food and clothes to them since the end of June using [words indistinct] through the bush with the supplies.

An MNR bandit captured at the camp, Jose Vasco Macamo, says the bandits were waiting for fresh material and new instructions. Macamo says orders were received by radio and military instruc-

tions for operations were given after radio contact with other locations. However, he says he does not know where these locations were.

In today's edition of a daily newspaper, *NOTICIAS*, pictures of piles of human bones of the bandits murdered by the disliked commander of the base are shown. AIM reported that Nyambiro, the MNR commander and an ex-sergeant of the Mozambican forces, was disliked because of conditions of the camp and he had ordered anyone who defied his orders to be killed.

The military commander of the Province of Gaza, General Fernando Matavele, says the secret of the war lies in mobilizing and organizing the people and that weapons had been distributed to the people of Gaza. Gen Matavele also says most areas of his province are now safe, except the district of Massingir in the west.

Army Thwarts MNR Attack

MB061314 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Mozambique's army garrison has frustrated an attempt by MNR terrorists to destroy the Lusalite factory on the outskirts of Maputo city. The Lusalite factory is located about 10 km from central Maputo and it makes fibercement roofing sheets.

Eyewitnesses at the scene say the foiled terrorist attack took place at 2200 2 says ago. A group of 40 terrorists split into three groups and tried to encircle the factory. Alerted by a pistol shot, the factory garrison opened fire on the raiders, making them lose the advantage of surprise. The warning pistol shot was fired by a Mozambican platoon commander returning home after having been relieved at his post. He was intercepted by two terrorists. He shot one of them dead, and it was this that alerted the garrison. The commander was wounded in the arm.

One of the soldiers in the garrison said that the terrorists were then put into flight by the bazookas that the Mozambican troops fired at them. He supposed that at least one of the terrorist raiders had been killed or wounded since the bandits were seen dragging a body away as they fled.

The Lusalite factory has been out of operation since last June, when an earlier terrorist attack destroyed the electricity substation on which it relies for energy.

MNR To Negotiate Release of British Captives

MB071213 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Mozambique's MNR rebels say they will negotiate directly with the governments representing the two men they took captive 1 week ago. The two Durban-based engineers, Malcolm Blakely of Britain, and John O'Connoll of Northern Ireland [as heard], were captured in an MNR attack on a British-owned sugar refinery in northern Mozambique. The rebels say they will only negotiate the hostages' release with the London and Dublin governments.

NAMIBIA

Opening Local Government to Nonwhites Urged

MB061531 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The leader of the Republican Party in Namibia, Dirk Mudge, says while the territory has made much political progress recently, its major shortcoming is that nonwhites have no direct participation in local government. At the opening of the Republican Party's congress, Mr Mudge said the process of allowing all population groups into the town councils should begin immediately.

Mr Mudge says at the moment blacks and colored participation in local government is restricted, as he put it, through use of advisory boards. He added that if nonwhites could be given cabinet posts in the Namibian interim government, there was no reason why they should not become city councillors and mayors.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha To Begin Visits to National States

MB061710 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1708 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria Aug 6 SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is to start a series of visits to South Africa's national states, and will meet tomorrow with the chief minister of Kwa Ndebele, the president's office in Pretoria has announced.

A spokesman from Mr Botha's office said the visits followed Mr Botha's declared policy of continuing a process of dialogue among the country's various population groups.

Mr Botha told a joint sitting of parliament in June that he intended carrying on the discussions during the parliamentary recess.

The spokesman said Mr Botha's first visit would made tomorrow to Siyabuswa, the capital of KwaNdebele, where he would meet the homelands chief minister, Mr S. Skosana, and members of his cabinet.

Further visits by Mr Botha were scheduled for later dates, the spokesman said, although he would not name the national states involved. It was not mentioned whether the discussions also included the independent national states.

Mr Botha told parliament on June 19 that he had gone out of his way in previous months to help create a better spirit of discussion, and had conducted personal interviews with leaders from all population and economic groups.

"It is also my intention to continue this process during the recess and to visit different population groups and leaders," Mr Botha said.

"Through the direct contact which I intend to make, I hope to improve the spirit of discussion and mutual respect between population communities."

The spokesman said of Mr Botha's planned meeting with the national state leaders.

"The discussions take place against the backdrop of continued dialogue with community leaders from every population group in view of the social, economic and constitutional development of South Africa by means of stable and peaceful evolution."

Mr Botha will be accompanied by a contingent of journalists during his visits.

Arrives in KwaNdebele

MB070906 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] We have just learned that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has arrived at Siyabuzwa in KwaNdebele at the start of hisvisit to the different national states. Immediately on arrival, he began talks with the KwaNdebele cabinet.

Buthelezi Comments on Violence, UK Visit

MB061440 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1427 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 6, SAPA — The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, expressed concern over the South African situation to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi when he met her in London this week.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport today on his return from Britain, Chief Buthelezi said he had told Mrs Thatcher at the meeting that Britain's historic links with South Africa meant the British had helped lay the foundations of apartheid, and the two countries should share views over the solution to South Africa's problems.

Chief Buthelezi, who also met the archbishop of Canterbury, the Right Rev Robert Runcie, and the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said the overriding purpose of his overseas trip was to share perspectives and points of view on South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi told Mrs Thatcher it was important for Western heads of state to know that the South African Government was continuing to pursue policies that must lead to disaster, and that it was in the international interest that they taxed Mr Botha on issues like the new constitution that permanently excludes blacks from having any say in the government of 80 per cent of the land.

The new constitution was a prescription for violence that pulled the rug from beneath the feet of responsible black people such as himself, Chief Buthelezi said. He said that despite the upward spiralling of violence, there remained the kind of goodwill that resulted in his leadership and Inkatha's aims being supported by over a million pepole, he said.

Chief Buthelezi said today he did not see the black violence in South Africa as the start of a revolution.

He said if there was a revolution, violence should surely be directed against the whites, and this was not as yet the case.

Chief Buthelezi said a certain wisdom still applied, as he told Mrs Thatcher, that unless the South African Government took early and bold steps towards normalising the country, there would be increased radicalisation in black politics which would make South Africa ungovernable, not only now but for any future government be it black of white.

The biggest stumbling black in the path of black liberation was black disunity, Chief Buthelezi said, and the struggle could not succeed if it was divided.

He said there was a romantic view that South Africa's present government should be run in to the ground to pave the way for a new start, but it was not right to destroy the foundations of the future, Chief Buthelezi said.

Asked about the black boycotts of white businesses in the eastern Cape, Chief Buthelezi said the economic situation there was worse than in other parts of South Africa, and the people there must decide for themselves whether such a strategy would work.

He repeated his view that blacks had not yet exhausted non-violent strategies such as worker or consumer power in effective pushing for change, though it would be presumptious of him to support or not support such action.

On the present state of emergency, Chief Buthelezi said he was pessimistic about peaceful dialogue as the government had already had legislation it could have used to fight violence. He said most whites were now receptive to change, expected it and supported reform, but the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had stopped short of the first step.

Chief Buthelezi said he had met members of the Pan Africanist Congress, but denied meeting African National Congress members in London.

On his role in unifying black organisations, Chief Buthelezi said he last year urged the government to release Nelson Mandela and others in jail and he was always prepared to initiate talks with other internal organisations, like the United Democratic Front and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization].

Chief Buthelezi said Mr Botha had clearly indicated he was not prepared to change the character of the state, but said in response to a question that he did not rule out the possibility of new initiatives at next week's National Party meeting.

Says Reforms Too Slow

MB061859 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi says reforms in South Africa have not gone far enough but State

President P.W. Botha must be given credit for those that have been implemented.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport following his talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London, Chief Buthelezi says the present violence in South Africa could not be regarded as the start of a revolution because most of it was black against black.

Cliff Saunders reports:

[Begin recording] [Saunders] Chief Buthelezi said he wished to emphasize that black people in South Africa should use a non-violent strategy to bring about change and reform in the country. He said the armed struggle had not succeeded in the past 25 years and the odd bomb blast would not lead to the overthrow of the government. He said there was nothing treacherous about seeking peaceful solutions. Chief Buthelezi was asked for his reaction to the boycott of white businesses.

[Buthelezi] It appears to me that the state of the economy in this country is [word indistinct] and if this is the case, one must take into account, in fact, whether one compounds the problem in trying to achieve something through a strategy whether you are compounding the problem or in fact whether you are going to succeed. Now that is a matter which they themselves must decide, you see, but personally I just express deep concern.

[Saunders] Chief Buthelezi also said he believed the state president was misreading the situation by moving too slowly ahead with reform. If President Botha moved faster, he said, he will get the support of black people as well.

[Buthelezi] We should give him credit for the fact that, you know, he has said that unlike his predecessors that we are not temporary sojourners in Johannesburg and other towns. He has a breakthrough. We should give him credit also for the fact that he has removed the Immorality Act. I do not agree with the view that people say that it is cosmetic nor do I say so because I want to marry a white woman, but I think that psychologically it is very important because this is the basis of the whole problem. So because he has done those things one would hope that, you know, God would help him just to pick up his courage in both hands and move boldly forward, because I am quite certain that the whites would support him notwithstanding the lunatic fringe element. [End recording]

Liberal International Group Visits, Comments
MB061745 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1654 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 6, SAPA — No decision had yet been made on whether to press for sanctions against South Africa in the European Parliament, a delegation from Liberal International said in Johannesburg today.

The five-person delegation — in South Africa for the last 10 days at the invitation of the opposition Progressive Federal Party [PFP] — came out strongly against apartheid at an airport news conference near Johannesburg before leaving the republic this evening, calling it an "inhuman and immoral system."

The five delegates are the former Swedish minister of trade, Mr Hadar Cars; the British Liberal Party African affairs committee chairman, Mr Rex Collings; the Canadian Liberal MP, Mrs Aideen Nicholson; the Dutch European Parliament member, Mr Giys de Vries; and Liberal International director, Mrs Margret Burnett.

Liberal International is an associated group of 32 liberal democratic member parties and groups from 23 countries. The PFP is a member.

Delegates told the news conference they believed it was crucial not only to apply pressure for change in South Africa, but also to offer practical help. Areas where such help could be given included black education, and the stricter enforcement of civil rights.

Delegates added they would like the freedom of the press in South Africa to be ensured so as to offer a diversified and free flow of information.

Delegation members also said they had called on the South African Government to:

— Issue a declaration of intent to dismantle apartheid completely.

— Release Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners.

— Bring together the leaders of the country in a national convention with the view to establishing a "just" constitution acceptable to all South Africans.

— End the state of emergency and return to the rule of law.

— Establish a common citizenship.

— Refrain from military action in neighbouring countries.

The delegation stated it considered international pressure on South Africa necessary and helpful in bringing about reforms.

Members added the recall of the European Economic Community ambassadors — as well as the ambassadors of Portugal and Spain — should be seen in the light of Europe's need to present a common front on relations with South Africa based on the best possible information available.

Delegates said only fundamental reforms would eliminate the cause of the violence in South Africa.

The delegates also praised South African liberals in their stand against apartheid.

UDF Issues Challenge to Governments, Business

MB061658 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
5 Aug 85 p 15

[By Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text] Foreign governments, local and foreign business have been challenged by the United Domocratic Front [UDF] to declare whether they support apartheid or are willing to back South Africa's voiceless majority.

"The time for vacillation and equivocation (the use of ambiguous words to conceal the truth) is over. The time for 'constructive engagement' and a policy of 'persuasion' is over," a UDF memorandum says.

"At a time when hundreds of our people are being killed, thousands are in jail and leaders are being assassinated, vacillation can only be construed to mean explicit support for the Botha government and its campaign of repression."

The document was delivered to and discussed with senior representatives of seven Western powers in Pretoria on Friday. It is understood that representatives of European countries whose ambassadors are returning home for consultation were among those who received the UDF delegation.

The UDF, describing itself as the "foremost legal popular voice", asserted that the Government would not be able to subjugate the majority and defy world opinion without "the active assistance and connivance of certain governments and local and foreign business, in particular".

It said that it believed that an international conspiracy existed between certain foreign governments and big business locally and abroad to maintain the oppression of the majority of South Africans.

Charges levelled against foreign governments — especially those of Britain, the United States and West Germany — were that they lent the Government open diplomatic support; that they encouraged investment in South Africa; that they actively collaborated with the South African Defence Force and police through the supply of intelligence and resources; and that they promoted the "cosmetic changes" of the Botha reform deal as fundamental attacks on apartheid.

The demands of foreign governments were that they sever diplomatic links with Pretoria; terminate "constructive engagement" and similar policies; abandon the "wait and see" approach to the Botha reform plan and end military and intelligence support.

The document supported the idea of extending sport boycotts and sanctions.

Foreign businessman were charged with pouring billions of rands directly into the South African Government, the homelands and elsewhere in the private sector. The effect, it was argued, was to strengthen apartheid.

No direct call for disinvestment was made but foreign investors were told: "Your continued participation in the South African economy sustains apartheid and encourages belligerent and violent policies of the Botha government".

Local businessmen came in for strong criticism, standing accused of openly supporting the state of emergency and the "use of State violence to 'normalise the situation".

The UDF said: "The call for 'law and order' in the South African context is a call for the continuation of white domination."

It strongly condemned local business's widespread support for the reform plan and demanded from it a complete reversal. "Support our call for direct negotiations between the Botha government and the authentic leaders and organisations of the people," it urged local business.

It similarly demanded backing for its call to the government to release unconditionally all detainees and political prisoners — including Nelson Mandela, to end the state of emergency and to withdraw security forces from the townships.

Chamber of Commerce Seeks Statement on Detainees

MB061402 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1330 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 6, SAPA — The Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has called on the government to issue a clear statement of intent to release political detainees who were prepared to participate in a process of peaceful constitutional reform.

Mr Andrew Peile, president of the chamber, issued the statement after a meeting of the executive on Monday to consider the state of emergency in certain parts of the country, and the outbreaks of violence locally and elsewhere.

The Executive Council also called on the government to press ahead with reform on all fronts, especially in the areas of education, job creation and better living conditions for all.

Another call was for the government to set up mechanisms whereby blacks could decide who their leaders were and to enter into "visible and meaningful dialogue with such black leaders with a view to accomodating the reasonable political aspirations of blacks in the country's constitutional development."

Mr Peile said the Executive Council noted the commitment by the state president, at his meeting with ASSOCOM [Associated Chambers of Commerce] and the Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI], to withdraw the state of emergency as soon as circumstances permitted.

The business community had a vital stake in the future political stability of the country, and the Executive Council supported the initiative taken by ASSOCOM and FCI to create a climate for peaceful political reform.

"Appreciative of the fact that a state of emergency has not been declared in the western Cape, the Chambers Council resolved to continue pursuing, at regional level, a policy of dialogue with local black leaders in order to identify legitimate grievances which need to be redressed.

"The chamber is of the firm view that peaceful negotiations can achieve more than violence or repression," the statement concluded.

Cape Town Boycott of White Businesses Urged
MB061737 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1700 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The consumer boycotts of white businesses in the eastern Cape could spread to Cape Town. Blacks in the city have been asked to boycott white-owned shops to persuade white voters to pressure the government into lifting the state of emergency. But the president of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, (Andrew Pale), says the boycott would only hurt black customers. Last night the leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Alan Boesak, said the boycott was a powerful way of opposing the government nonviolently and with dignity.

Black Business Spokesman Calls for Reforms
MB061206 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] The president of NAFCOC [National African Chamber of Commerce], Dr Sam Motsunyane, says that unless some immediate, positive action is taken by the government is support of the entire private sector to remedy the problems of unemployment and inflation, among other things, the turbulent situation in some of the black areas is likely to deteriorate still further.

Speaking during his presidential address at NAFCOC's annual conference at Pilanesberg, Dr Motsunyane said that, in the past, South Africa could count on the unquestionable support of friends in the Western world, but less of this support could be expected in future. He said that before it became totally impossible to negotiate on peaceful terms, it was in the country's best interests to bring about fundamental reforms.

Tutu Defuses Situation at Daveyton Funerals
MB061202 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1156 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 6, SAPA — The bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Desmond Tutu defused what could have been an explosive situation when he met the police for about 20 minutes after they had ordered mourners to disperse in Daveyton township, near Benoni today. The mourners were told to disperse just before they were due to go to the cemetery for the first of two funerals of unrest victims.

Earlier a district-commandant ordered that the two unrest victims be buried before 12 pm today. The first victim was due to be buried at 10 am and the second at 2 pm.

Using a loudhailer, Lieutenant-Colonel G.H. Nel told mourners "you are acting against the law. You must disperse. When the convoy starts moving you must all be in vehicles. No processions and no bicycles should be used."

Bishop Tutu then spoke to Lt-Col Nel for about 20 minutes.

After that the bishop returned to the mourners and said Lt-Col Nel had asked him if he could guarantee that if the procession was allowed to go on foot to the cemetery there would be no violence.

"I assured him that there would be no trouble, but obviously I could not guarantee that," said Bishop Tutu.

"These children scare me. They have a recklesness which is incredible. They all think they are going to die," he said.

The bishop also said Lt-Col Nel told him he was going to try to arrange two buses to ferry mourners to the cemetery.

The funeral of Agnes Mbokane of Biyela Street was completed at about 10 am today after the family received a police directive that it should be conducted between 9 am and 11 am. When Bishop Tutu arrived at the home he was told that they had already buried their daughter.

Bishop Tutu then went to the home of 16-year-old Elizabeth Khumalo of Khuse Street where a service was being held. At the time of going to press mourners were still waiting for transport to take them to the grave yard to bury Elizabeth.

He said to the mourners: "I am not going to be told what I must preach today. It is in the scriptures that if there is a conflict between the law of man and the law of God then we must do what the scriptures say."

Early in the morning a heavy contingent of the SADF assisted by police manned a roadblock at the entrance of the township and most parts of the township. All cars were searched and delivery vehicles were escorted.

Two military aircraft hovered in the air around the township for about 30 minutes but left shortly before noon.

Several Arrested in Raid on Mrs Mandela's House
MB061351 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1350 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 6, SAPA — The house of Mrs Winnie Mandela in Brandfort in the Free State was raided by police today after they broke up a demonstration outside the house.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said that at about 11am a "large" crowd had gathered outside Mrs Mandela's house, holding placards and brandishing knives, picks, shovels and other implements. The spokesman said the crowd had started stoning police who were called to the scene. One petrol bomb was thrown and police fired on the crowd with rubber bullets and used quirts.

He said a number of people had run into Mrs Mandela's house and police had fired teargas to get them out. Nineteen men and 11 women were arrested on charges of public violence.

He said seven petrol bombs and 25 litres of petrol were found in the house after the crowd had dispersed.

Mrs Mandela was in Johannesburg at the time.

A spokesman for Mrs Mandela's lawyer said a sister of Mrs Mandela had been arrested, but police were not able to confirm this. He also said a grandchild aged 20 months could not be found.

A spokesman for Mrs Mandela's lawyer said the house had been "broken into" by police while she was away in Johannesburg.

He said a large number of people had been arrested.

Asked about the police version of events, the spokesman said he had nothing further to add.

Police Report on Raid

MB061833 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1825 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 6, SAPA — The following unrest report was issued by the police public relations directorate in Pretoria at 8 pm today:

At approximately 10.50 this morning in Brandfort, a school was boycotted, a bottlestore looted and approximately 50 blacks gathered in front of Mrs Mandela's house. They were carrying placards and were armed with a variety of weapons, ranging from knives, sharpened pieces of wire, spades, bricks, axes and picks.

They were ordered to disperse by the officer in charge of the riot unit. They threw stones and a petrol bomb at the police.

They were then dispersed with quirts and rubber bullets.

A number of these blacks then ran into Mrs Mandela's house. Police threw tear smoke into the house in order to get these people out and arrested 19 males and 11 females.

Seven petrol bombs and five litres of petrol in plastic containers were seized by police.

There were no injuries.

In the townships near Durban, SAP and private vehicles were stoned and a bus was destroyed by fire. Police dispersed these mobs with batons and tear smoke.

A policeman's house was attacked by arsonists in KwaMashu. The member himself dispersed these attackers with pistol fire, fatally wounding one black male. The house and the policeman's car were totally destroyed.

Three black males were arrested and face charges of public violence.

At Schoongesig, near Witbank, a bus was extensively damaged by arsonists.

In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] a number of stone-throwing incidents occurred. Damage was slight. Ten people were arrested in connection with these incidents.

At Shoshanguwe, near Pretoria, a school classroom was slightly damaged by fire.

At Sobantu and Imbali, near Pietermaritzburg, buses, SAP and private vehicles were stoned.

A white male, six black males and a black female sustained minor injuries. Police dispersed these stone sthrowers with quirts, tear smoke and rubber bullets and arrested a black male.

There were no incidents when two unrest victims were buried in Daveyton, on the East Rand.

Report ends.

Lawyer Disputes Police Account

MB070836 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Winnie Mandela's lawyer has disputed the police account of what happened at her Brandfort home yesterday. Mrs Mandela was not at home at the time of the raid.

Police said they were forced to act against a crowd of about 50 people who had gathered outside Mrs Mandela's home. They said the crowd was armed with knives, picks, and shovels, and had moved there after boycotting classes and allegedly raiding a bottlestore. Police also said that the crowd stoned their colleagues who were called to the scene, and a petrol bomb was also allegedly hurled at a police vehicle. They say at least 30 people were arrested after they ran into Mrs Mandela's home, but her lawyer, (Ismael Ayib,) who visited the scene yesterday afternoon, said there was no evidence of petrol bombs, nor was there any indication that a large crows had gathered outside. He described the scene at Mrs Mandela's home as one of utter devastation.

[Begin recording] [(Ismael Ayib)] The furniture had been damaged, broken, doors had been pulled off the hinges, cupboards where thrown open, clothes were flung on the floor, the bend and walls were bloodsplattered, the toilet had been damaged, and the little bit that I picked up was that there were five or six school children in the house, and the police had acted.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you talked to the police about the incident?

[Ismael Ayib)] When I spoke to a senior official, a Lieutenant (Pienaar), he said that they had entered the house because there some school children in the house. [End recording]

Police Raid Home of Azapo Health Secretary

MB071018 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The Lenasia home of the health secretary of AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] has been raided by security police. Dr Abu-Baker Asyat says the raid took place last night and a number of his books and personal possessions were confiscated. Eleven video cassettes and a copy of a community health booklet published by Azapo were also taken away by the police after their 90-minute search of the house.

It is the fourth time Dr Asyat's home has been raided by security police. He says the police threatened to detain him under the emergency regulations, but left without doing so.

Total Police Detainees Released Reaches 597

MB070913 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Several hundred more people detained under the emergency regulations have been released. The latest report from police says so far a total of 597 people have been let out of custody. Since the start of the emergency, 2 and 1/2 weeks ago, police have arrested 1,459 people.

Incidents of violence overnight have been reported from Natal, the Free State, and the eastern Cape.

Police Note Decline in Violence Since Emergency

MB061517 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Police said there have been a drastic decline in a number of incidents of unrest since the emergency was declared more than 2 weeks ago. Police claim rioting in most of the country's townships was on the decline and the intensity of violence has also decreased. They also said a high crime rate in Soweto has been notably reduced by the strong police presence in the area. A police official said the state of emergency in specific areas is, as he put it, paying off.

Two Killed in Violence in Durban Townships

'Heavy' Police Presence

MB070647 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] A number of Durban townships are reportedly being patrolled by heavy police contingents following sweeping violence yesterday. The violence coincided with a school boycott called to protest the state of emergency, the presence of police in townships, and the recent murder of civil rights lawyer Victoria Mxenge. As Carmel Rickard reports, two people were killed in the violence yesterday.

[Rickard] A student was shot and killed by a police officer in KwaMashu when a group of people allegedly set his car and home on fire. In another incident in a Richmond farm squatter area near (Mthuzuma), a baby was burned to death when its family home burned down. It is not yet clear whether this incident was part of the politically motivated violence which swept Durban townships yesterday. Several Indian residents in Inanda heard about the unrest and decided to remove 40 family members from the area. [Word indistinct] reports that by late last night some fo the 40 were back in their homes.

A number of buses and private vehicles were stoned, and there were also incidents of looting in Inanda and KwaMashu. Yesterday afternoon cars carrying reporters into KwaMashu were stoned, and a member of a television film crew was slightly hurt when a stone was thrown through the car window.

Incidents Detailed

MB070922 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0910 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 7, SAPA — Riot police today used tear-smoke, rubber bullets and sneeze powder to disperse a mob of about 300 youths after a night of arson, looting and intimidation at Umlazi township near Durban.

The editor of *ILANGA*, Mr Obed Kunene, had to seek refuge with friends after his car was stoned in Umlazi last night, and this morning *DAILY NEWS* reporters Billy Paddock and Irvin Dlamini had to flee when they were stoned.

Mr Paddock, who was taking photographs, was hit on the collarbone with a rock the size of a brick and the window of his car was shattered.

Two principals of schools in Umlazi had their houses attacked. One home was gutted and the other had a petrol bomb thrown inside. Mr J. Shange's large house in M-Section was destroyed, with all its contents. The petrol bomb at Mr Isaac Kubeka's home caused minor damage. A bus, a truck and other vehicles were burned and stoned.

At the township manager's offices this morning there was a pitched battle between police and youths, with bottles and stones being hurled at police while they responded with teargas, rubber bullets and sneeze powder.

The small contingent of police were joined by members of the SADF and riot police in casspirs, who were forced to knock over barricades set up in the middle of M-Section.

Also at Umlazi last night, youths stoned and threatened passengers after a minor collision between two passenger trains at the station. A police spokesman in Pretoria said this morning that two men and a woman were arrested in connection with the looting of a number of shops in Umlazi and KwaMashu. Police dispersed a crowd who stoned a clinic and bus shelter.

Further incidents of stoning were reported and a bus, truck and several private vehicles were burned. The Umlazi township offices at M and R Sections and a undertakers office were set alight and destroyed.

Police and members of the SADF force in casspirs patrolled both townships this morning. However, businesses and schools opened normally in Clermont today with the Clermont higher primary school reporting full attendance of its 650 pupils.

A light delivery truck was forced off the road but the injured driver was saved by a helicopter crew when they landed nearby.

Police said a crowd of about 2000 attacked police at the KwaMashu shopping complex shortly after 11 am. They baton-charged and used teargas to disperse the mob. There were no reports of injureis. Three men have been arrested and charged with public violence.

Police said they had reports of Lamontville youths forcing school children in Umlazi to boycott classes. A spokesman said police and private cars were stoned on the Umlazi highway, where teargas was used to disperse youths.

At about 3 pm, a mob stoned two buses in Inanda.

The house of a Chesterville councillor was petrol-bombed early today while he and his family were trapped inside. Mrs Rose Ngubene, the councillor's wife, said petrol bombs were thrown at all the windows and doors and they were unable to escape. "We were just lucky the house did not catch alight," she said.

The divisional manager of PUTCO [Public Transportaion Company] for KwaMashu and Ntuzuma, Mr Ritchie Stevenson, said five buses were stoned yesterday, a number of windows being broken, but no injuries were reported. The service to the townships was cancelled on the advice of police and buses were taking passengers only to the outskirts of KwaMashu and Ntuzuma. A bus was stoned and set alight near the Umlazi station and a number of buses were attacked in the township.

The acting chief minister of KwaZulu, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said yesterday that the KwaZulu authorities were watching the situation in Umlazi and KwaMashu closely.

Police in Pietermaritzburg yesterday reported sporadic incidents of stone-throwing in townships around the capital, but said there had been no reports of serious injuries. Dozens of retailers in the townships closed thier stores in the face of violence and continuing school boycotts.

Several Indian families living in Inanda were ferried out in a large pantechnicon after riots and stone-throwing in the area. At least 40 people were taken to a truck depot in Phoenix industrial park. A few returned to their homes by last night. Mr Ranjith Ramnarain, who owns a transport business in Phoenix, said he was at his depot yesterday when news about the unrest came through.

"We all have families living in the Inanda area and the reports we received sounded bad. We first tried to reach our homes in cars and trucks, but had to turn around after mobs stoned us. We then took a pantechnicon and amid flying stones drove to the families and took them out of the area. They were all brought to the depot, where we gave them shelter. Our families have no police protection in the area," he said.

School Attendance Improving Despite Boycotts

MB061213 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training, Mr (Edgar Posselt), says that although schools are still being boycotted in several places, the situation has improved since last Friday. One hundred and forty schools out of a total of 7,000 under the control of the department are still affected by boycotts.

Mr (Posselt) says the pupils on the East Rand, in the eastern Cape, and to a lesser extent at secondary schools in Soweto and in the Pretoria area are still refusing to attend classes.

Press Reaction, Reportage on Emergency Reviewed

26 July-5 Aug

MB061300 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers carry reportage and commentary on the government'sdeclaration of the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 5 August carries an article by Brian Stuart noting that the U.S. Congress recess and the EEC fact-finding mission gives "Pretoria an one-month breathing space, during which significant new announcements are expected from the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, on the black-white negotiation process and a possible end to the state of emergency." The paper notes that it had been told that the president was being kept "fully informed" of diplomatic developments by the foreign minister. It says the president is "due to make a major statement on Government policy and future action in Durban on August 15," which "may well signify a start to more 'open agenda' discussions with blacks and herald the removal or easing of some discriminatory measures, including the Group Areas Act, influx control, and the pass laws." The paper further notes "there are also indications that the government may be prepared to talk to the African National Congress," although neither side is expected to comment on this.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 2 August carries an analysis of police powers under the state of emergency written by Geoff Budlender, Eric Rieder, and Ellen Rosenthal. The writers note that the new provisions are much broader than the 1960 emergency, extending power to detain to all members of the police, limiting what a detainee can do in detention, and creating a "virtually limitless range of offences" in detention, including such things as idleness and carelessness. The regulations provide that no member of the force can be held legally accountable for unlawful actions, that names of detainees cannot be released without permission, and that censorship can be imposed, wiping out the safeguards furnished by the courts and public opinion. Overall, "the purpose of the emergency is to give the authorities a free hand, a license, to do what they believe is necessary without being troubled by legal processes."

In an editorial on the withdrawal of EEC ambassadors, the paper notes that while it is true the countries acted for "selfish political purposes," it was also true that the mood of the country's friends

abroad was one of "frustrated impatience." "They see us frittering away our last chances at peaceful change" and say "get a move on."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 2 August carries an article saying that the application for bail of 22 people on trial for treason has been turned down by a Pretoria magistrate. The accused are from several organizations in the Vaal and include an Anglican priest in Sharpeville, the Reverend Tebogo Moselane, and UDF executive members Patrick Lekota, Simon Popo Molefe, and Moses Chikane. They are chared with five counts of murder, high treason, and other charges relating to unrest last year.

In another article, the paper cites UDF Publicity Secretary Murphison Morobe as denying talks with the government, telling the paper: "At no stage did the UDF hold any negotiations or talks with the government." He denied an article in a Sunday newspaper that a new plan to provide for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other ANC leaders is to be considered by the government, which has been talking privately with UDF leaders.

In its editorial, the paper discusses the country's economic and political situation and says that "the awful thing is that we seem to be following the example of a defeated Rhodesia when the chips were down," where hanging on to power and shutting their eyes to the outside world only prolonged the suffering. The country must face realities: Stability is not sustained through a jackboot; apartheid has failed; and "finally that the black majority will one day rule." However, blacks will have an "enormous" problem of getting the country moving again after liberation.

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 28 July carries and article on the UDF's use of the English-language press. Examining a UDF document entitled "relations with the commercial press," the report quotes the document as noting that English-language papers reach many readers interested in the UDF and are more willing to quote the UDF than the Afrikaans press or SABC. Accordingly, the papers can be used to improve the organization's public image, to publicize certain events such as mass meeting and work stayaways, and to pressure the government or opponents of the "progressive movements."

In the same edition, the paper reports an article in the latest issue of *LEADERSHIP SA* by Professor Willie Esterhuyse of the Urban Foundation, in which the professor says that excluding blacks from political decision making will have the same effect on the prospects for sociopolitical stability as a knife in a person's heart. Prof Esterhuyse calls for the total scrapping of influx control and its replacement with positive urbanization, and warns that as long as action is taken by a power structure from which blacks are excluded, such pressure will always be opposed by them.

In a report on the effects of the unrest on eastern Cape business, the paper says that white businessmen are feeling the pressure of the black boycott on their shops. In many parts of Port Elizabeth, the paper says, shops display signs reading "closed" or "closing down sale". The hardest hit are those businesses closest to the black residential areas. The paper reports that black "spies" roam white trading areas to check on those who dare to buy anything. It adds: "Police have their hands full to stop black marketeering, particularly in consumer goods, in the eastern Cape. An employee at a large clothing shop says that after winning a trophy for best sales, they are now hard-pressed to do 200 rands' business per day."

In an editorial titled "Hypocritical," the paper criticizes France's action after the declaration of the state of emergency, especially in light of its own record in Guadaloupe and New Caledonia, but points out that "this is part of the deceitfulness South Africa will have to live with. Therefore it is understandable that the increasing foreign pressure causes serious concern. South Africa will not be able to meet all the demands being made on it".

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 26 July publishes a 450-word unattributed commentary in reaction to the state of emergency declaration in South Africa. The commentary begins by noting that "the declaration of the state of emergency in our country has made us realize anew the smouldering circumstances in which we work and live nowadays. All our sweet little speeches on how we were to overcome a revolutionary situation disappeared in smoking flames. The most all important question for us now is how fast can we promptly get out of this current revolutionary situation."

The commentary then suggests that before any solutions are found, there should first be an acknowledgement of problem areas that require attention. It lists five areas: 1) The polarization between white and black nationalism and both nationalisms' rigidity with regard to what is negotiable; 2) The enforced separate racial existence of different populations presents a good opportunity to Marxists to interpret the South African situation in terms of the Marxist philosophy; 3) The black people of South Africa are not mindful of the great danger posed by Marxist leanings; "the so called promised freedom could lead to restrictions worse than those of apartheid," the paper says. "Our black population must be rid of this naive thinking;" 4) The tendency of whites to view any form of black nationalism as Marxist inspired; "the white population should give up this simplistic thinking;" 5) The failure of both English and Afrikaans churches to promote "peace and reconciliation in our distressed land."

The commentary concludes by asking: "Is there a solution to our problems? At the moment there appears to be none." The commentary then notes the abundance of opportunities for the black and white Christians to cope with the situation if they effectively applied the teachings of Christianity and had more bilateral contacts. It warns that should there be no change, a revolution in which there shall be no winner will overtake South Africa.

6 August

MB071035 [Editorial Report] South African English-language newspapers on 6 August carry further reportage and comment on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 6 August reports a speech by Dr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, to that group's annual conference. In this address, Motsuenyane said that "South Africa cannot justify the high cost of fighting for the retention of apartheid, because it stands no chance of gaining popular national or international acceptance." He called for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and for negotiations with all credible black leaders. He also said that "the government should also consider granting full citizenship rights to all South Africans, irrespecitve of colour and race, scrap discriminatory laws, open all public schools and tertiary institutions and business opportunities to all races." He said it was in the government's interests to bring about these changes while negotiations were still possible and said the government's reforms "are perceived as being cosmetic rather than of fundamental nature."

On its editorial page, the paper carries a report by Sol Makgabutlane on a speech by Clive S. Menell, deputy chairman of AngloVaal, to the same gathering. He said that reforms would accelerate development and listed the following as most crucial: "participation by all South Africans in the political decision-making process that governs thier lives; an all-embracing strategy on urban and rural development involving the abolition of influx control and the repeal of pass laws; a unified education policy in order to make possible a greatly improved quality of education for all; ready access to business opportunities; freedom to own property; an increase in the pace of advancement in employment; and reemphasis of the concept of the rule of law." He said that "the black business community needs to be seen to be actively involved in wanting to change South Africa," and said the present situation "demands, above all else, a sense of urgency, a sense of purpose..."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 6 August carries a "special report" entitled "SA Feels the Pinch of Boycotts," which says that "blacks are increasingly and successfully using boycott tactics to impress their grievances on the country's rulers." Noting that the boycott had spread from Port Elizabeth to East London and to the Cape peninsula, it cites a white female hardware store owner as saying "it's very bad. There are no customers." The report cites the magazine *FINANCE WEEK* as writing that "the threat of a national black consumer boycott is no longer a paranoid retailer's bad dream." "It could turn into a real nightmare. The Port Elizabeth boycott...it's shown blacks just how powerful a tool their purchasing power is." The report notes Graaff-Reinet police threats to close black businesses if the boycott continues. The report cites a black Methodist priest from Port Elizabeth as saying "whites are beginning to realise that we also have a say. They can't live without us.

The *SOWETAN* editorial notes a situation in Pietersburg where the city council refused space in the central business district to the African Bank. This is an "example of the general feeling among verkrampte [conservative] whites who are against reform and change." If the government is to be seen to be making changes, it must take strong action against such councils. "If the Government is to engage in what is termed an 'open agenda' series of dialogues with blacks so as to ease some of the more frustrating discriminatory laws, then it has to convince voters in towns like Pietersburg that the country's future must be placed before their sectional political interests."

Radio Freedom Urges Solidarity With Mineworkers

EA061141 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Forward With the Miners Struggle"]

[Text] Compatriots, as we are all aware, production of gold that brings [words indistinct] South Africa more than 50 percent of its foreign currency, and made South Africa one of the richest countries in the world. What we have to realize, fellow countrymen, is that South Africa is what it is today because of our labor. South Africa is what it is because of masses it exploited and those of the black majority, while on the other hand our children go hungry in the land of plenty. It is for years that we have been regarded as nothing else but just instruments to produce more wealth for the white [word indistinct] in the lands of our (?parents). Now the time has come that each and every worker of our country realize that we as workers have an important role to play in the struggle for national liebration.

Compatriots, the recent call by the National Union of Mineworkers for a strike in the gold and coal mines where the union is represented, demanding salary increments, the lifting of Botha's state of emergency, and also as an expression of (?concern) against Botha's threat to (?repatriate) foreign mineworkers is a straight forward [word indistinct] apartheid regime to its knees. We know very well that the inhuman system of apartheid is fueled by the economy. And it is this economy that we have to sabotage in order to bring the apartheid regime down.

Compatriots, it has become more important that all other democratic trade unions throughout our country should pledge their solidarity with the mineworkers.

The mineworkers strike should not just be an uncoordinated issue that concerns the mines alone. The strike is [word indistinct] an issue that concerns all the black oppressed majority of our country. And we should all participate and support their actions against the racist apartehid. As workers, our struggle should not only end up as [word indistinct]. Our demands should not only be limited to better working conditions or pay increase, but we should also join the struggle and find a place in it because these miseries we are daily experiencing, whether at the mines or in our communities, are (?intruders) of the inhuman system of apartheid in our country.

We are also subjected to the laws [words indistinct], forced removals, and all other repressive manipulations of the racist regime. And, therefore, it has become more important that we should not divorce our economic right from our political rights.

Compatriots, we have the power. The white minority regime cannot move without us. We know that we are a mighty force that can being down the Pretoria regime. [Sentence indistinct]. We must take an example from our past experience. The last year's successive stay away from Transvaal and eastern Cape shook the apartheid pillars and crippled the country. It is a task

of each and every person of our country to support our mine-workers, to stand side by side with them until the apartheid reactionary is gone.

Our nationally oppressed working brothers must strengthen and emulate the trade union movements and sharpen the workers power at the point of [word indistinct] in the struggle for national liberation.

And now [word indistinct] the national work stoppage led by our (?first) community leader and supported by our armed activities can break the backbone of apartheid system and bring the regime of terror to its knees.

Compatriots, in support of our mine workers, let us continue our consumer boycott in the white areas. Let us continue to strengthen the underground units of the ANC and our popular army Umkhonto we Sizwe. Let us form ourselves into small mobile units and continue to elimiante enemy agents, policemen, and all other puppets who are on the side of the regime. Our war of liberation should spread throughout our country; particularly it should reach white areas, for we cannot allow these whites who are behind Botha to continue with their (?families) while we are at war.

We will fight until all South Africans are free. Compatriots, unity in action is the fundamental prerequisite to victory. The struggle continues until victory.